BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1825. No. 1808.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of ST. JOHN THACKERAY, Esquire, late of the Madras Civil Service, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras, to JAMES MORGAN STRACHAN, Esquire, of Madras, the constituted Attorney of AUGUSTA HALLIDAY, the Sister and next of kin of the said deceased, and of her Husband, ALEXANDER HALLIDAY, Esquire. Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up the Property to the said Administrator.

(Signed) JOHN CARRUTHERS,
PROCTOR.

(2) Madras, 5th Jan. 1825.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the Honorable MICHAEL THOMAS HARRIS Esq. late a Civil Servant in the Hon'ble Company's Service on their Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JAMES MORGAN STRACHAN Esq. of Madras Merchant and Agent & a Bond creditor of the said deceased. All Persons having claims upon being indebted to, or holding property of the said deceased, are, hereby requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts and deliver up the property to the said Administrator without delay.

(Signed) JOHN CARRUTHERS,
PROCTOR.

(2) Madras, 2d July 1824.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday, next, the 28th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF STATIONARY
JUST IMPORTED
And of the finest Quality
CONSISTING OF

BEST thin and thick Letter Paper, Gilt Edged Ditto, Superior Quills, Swan Ditto, Pewter Ink Stands, Colored Wafers, Red Sealing Wax. India Rubber, Blotting Paper, Mavor's Spelling Books, and Johnson's pocket Dictionaries,

Large and Small Patent Ledgers, Journals, Waste Cash and Blotting Books.

Meadows Street, 26th Jan. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN ELEGANT
ENGLISH BUILT
COACH,

PRICE Rs. 3,500.
Meadows Street, 26th Jan. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday the 4th Proximo,

LARGE and Small Mahogany and Blackwood Dining Tables, Card and Sofa Ditto, Dressing and Camp Ditto, Caildrens Cots, Couches, Square Pianaforte, Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, Busts Vases, Oil Floor Cloth, Mat &c.

ALSO,

A Pair of Capital Carriage Horses, unless previously disposed of by Private Sale and a Horse and Buggy.

(2) Meadows Street, 26th Jan. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On FRIDAY next the 28th Instant,

A CHEST of new Books in which are Dictionnaire Anglais & Francois, Cours de Etude, Œvres de Beaumarchais, Eraste Essais Sur les Mœurs, Le Maitre de Anglais, Wealth of Nations, Kenilworth, Gil Blas, &c.

Meadows Street, 26th Jan. 1825.

Captain Bowen

HAS a few POINTERS & TERRIERS for Sale May be seen at FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S Godown.

Bombay, Jan. 26th 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE PREMISES
On TUESDAY the 22d Feb. next,
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
Unless Previously Disposed of
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE Lease of a Commodious Bungalow (lately occupied by Captain BLACK) pleasantly situated at Maha-Luximee, on the Warden Road, between the Bungalows of Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. GRANT. The Premises consist of two contiguous Bungalows, each containing two good Rooms, with closets and large Verandahs. Adjoining are a large Stable, Cookingrooms, Godown, and other offices, with an excellent Well and ground for a Garden. They are well adapted for the permanent residence of a Family.

Condition to be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturday, the 29th Instant.

AN Invoice of Superior Glass Ware from the first rate House of Spode and Copeland—viz.—Tumblers, Goblets, Jelly Glasses, and Custard Cups, Plated Cruets, Pickle Jars, and Liquor Frames, Cabin Lamps, and India Shades.

ALSO

Fine Broad Drill Cloth and a Variety of other piece Goods. And a few Kegs of Olive Green paint of the first description.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

To be Raffled for

AT

Kempt & Co's.

A VARIETY of Standard English and other Books, on the 8th of March next, if two thirds of the Tickets are sold, and earlier if the whole are disposed of, due notice in that case will

be given to the holders of chances when the Raffle takes place.

The Scheme and Books, may be seen at KEMPT & CO. Shop.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received for Sale on account of Mr. JOHN BAXTER confectioner South Bridge Edinburgh, a quantity of Capital Pearl Barley aad Oatmeal.

The Invoice is of so late a date as the 13th of July last.

K. and CO. respectfully recommend these articles to Families requiring a Supply; the Oatmeal is well tasted, not generally the case with Oatmeal imported into this place.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received by the Milford Captain HORWOOD, for Sale on Commission the following carriages from Messrs. STUBS and HANCOCK, of London.

A Handsome Side Light Chariot painted a fine Green, lined throughout with fine Drab Cloth, lace to Corespond. Green Morocco Squat, to sides and Back &c. and otherwise well turned out of Hand; with a pair of neat Brass mounted Harness.

This carriage *is remarkably light* and expressly built for the Horses used in this country.

A Dennet round locked Chaise, painted Green and relieved with Black, with a neat Brass mounted Harness attached.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of RUSTOMJEE ADERJEE, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased within the Jurisdiction of the Court, may be granted to AVABOYE widow, SOONABOYE widow, & COONVERBOY the wife of one ARDASIER SORABJEE, the Daughters of the said RUSTOMJEE ADERJEE, deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 25th day of January 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર.

મરનાર•પારશી•નંમે•રશતંમ
જી•આદરજી•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો• રેહ
વાશી•હતો•ઈ•મરનાર•શ્રી•મુમબ
ઇની• ફોરટની• હદમો•ગુજરેઓ•
હેનું• અખતીઆર• નંમું• આઇ•
આવંબાઇ•વીધવા•તથા• શ્રનં
બાઇ•વીધવા•તથા•ફ્રમરબાઇ•
ઈઆ•અરદેશર•શોહરાબજી• ફરી
નેછે•તેહની•મરીઆંણી•ઈ•તરંડે
બાઇઓ•મરનાર•રશતંમજી•આ
દરજીની• છોકરીઓછે•ઈ•તરંડે•
બાઇઓઈ•ઈ•મરનારનાં•વકીલા
ત•નાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવારશ
રૂં•શ્રી•મુમબઇની• જુડીકેટરની•
શ્રપરીમ•ફોરટમો•અરજ•કીધીછે
જે•હમોને•મલે•ઈ•વારતે•જે•લો
કો•હેનાં•વાધશતા•હોઈ• તેહનાં
ઓને•જાંણ•કીધીછે *

તા૦ ૨૫ મી•જાંનેવારી• ૧૮૨૫

ડબલીઉ•ઈ•તા૦ઇ•શી•મારગીન
ફોરટનો•વકીલ

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday next, the 29th Instant,
AT THE PREMISES.
THE
Household Furniture,
&c.
OF
"Belair,"

CONSISTING of first and second sized Cots, Childrens Do. and other Bed room Furniture, Couches, Chairs, a Set of Mahogany Dining Tables (to dine 18) Lamps, Wallshades, Sets of Cut Glass, Desert Services, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock precisely, unless previously disposed of by private sale, an English built Barouchette, two Pair of Arab Carriage Horses, with a Saddle Horse, &c. &c.

N. B.—The above may be viewed on and after the 25th Instant.

Bombay, 22d January 1825.

Sale of Hams

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next, the 31st Instant,

ONE Hundred Prime Cumberland Hams, imported Yesterday, per Theodosia, in excellent order and condition.

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery.
OF 1825

TICKETS are now on sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. price 120 Rupees.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

BILLS ON LONDON
AT 6 MONTHS' SIGHT.

MESSRS. PRINSEP and Co. as Agents to Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL, TRAIL and Co. at 1 | 9½ until further notice.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

Passage to London.
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
Alfred
OF 700 TONS BURTHEN
John Lamb,
COMMANDER

WAS to Sail for this Port direct on the 20th September, and may be expected to arrive in all this Month, or early in February. This Ship has splendid accommodations, carries a Surgeon, and her homeward cargo being already engaged, she will be dispatched to London without delay.

Apply at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL, where Plans of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Freight and Passage to
LONDON
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Georgiana.
ROBERT FORD
COMMANDER,
WILL SAIL ON THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

HAS good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & CO.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

For Passengers Only
THE
Sarah
Thos. Bowen,
COMMANDER
FOR LONDON
TOUCHING AT ST. HELENA ONLY

SHE Carries an experienced Surgeon and will be dispatched between the 1st and 5th Feb. next.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office, where a plan of the Sarah's accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 26th January 1825.

For Passage to London.
THE FINE NEW SHIP
Florentia
OF 500 TONS.
John Wimble R. N.
COMMANDER

WAS to leave England on the 2d September. Chartered by the Hon'ble Company.

This Ship is well fitted in every respect and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. A plan of her Cabins and further particulars at the Office of MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1825.

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL
SOCIETY.
OF
CALCUTTA.

THE first Volume of the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Societyis now in the Press and will be published without delay. Application regarding the Work to be made to Messrs. THACKER AND CO. St. Andrew's Library. Calcutta.

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1825

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1825. No. 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH JANUARY 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 17 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Lieut. Colonel Commandant G. Mackonochie, 5th Regt. N. I. a furlough to Europe for three years on his private affairs agreeable to the existing Regulations.

No. 18 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political department, to place Assistant Surgeon Montgomery, at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpore, in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Govt.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1825.

No. 19 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain William Black, Assistant Quarter Master General, to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years for the recovery of his health; that Officer having produced a certificate pointing out the necessity of the measure.

No. 20. of 1825. The following Division Orders by the Officer Commanding the Guicowar Subsidiary Force are confirmed by Govt. viz.

An Order dated the 22d December 1824, appointing Lieutenant Hale, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the detachment ordered on field service under the Command of Captain Adamson.

An order under date the 23d December 1824 appointing Lieut. Stalker 19th Regt. N. I. to take charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Eastablishment attached to the detachment under orders for field service.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1825.

No. 21. of 1825. Lieut. G. Yeadell, of the Regt. of Artillery, is appointed Assist. Cammissary of Stores in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, in succession to Lyons deceased.

Bombay Castle. 17th January 1825.

No. 22. of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following modifications in the Divisional duties of Superintending Surgeons, in consequence of the occupation of Mhow and Asseerghur by the Troops of this Presidency.

Malligaum and Sattarah are placed under the Superintending Surgeon with the Poonah division of the army.

Surat and Broach are annexed to the Concan Division.

Baroda to the North West Division.

The Malwa Field Force (Mhow) and Asseerghur to form a Separate Division for a Superintending Surgeon.

Under this arrangement, four Superintending Surgeons will be permanently attached to the Medical Establishment.

A Deputy Medical Storekeepeer is added to the Staff of the Malwa Field Force, including Asseerghur.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1825.

No. 23. of 1825 Cadets Joseph Frederick Bordwine for the Engineers, and Francis Farrant for the Cavalry, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Milford, and produced Certificates of their appointment on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, Mr. Farrant is promoted to Cornet; his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The rank of Mr. Bordiwine for the Engineers has already been settled by Government General Order of the 15th Oct. 1824.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1825.

No. 24, of 1825. Assistant Surgeon Charles Doyle, Straker, M. D. having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Sarah on the 15th Instant, and produced the Covenant of his appointment on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him as such accordingly from that date.

Mr. Straker's rank will be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1825.

No. 25. of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political department, to appoint Capt. M. E. Bagnold, of the 23d Regt. N. I. to be Political Agent at Mocha, vice Hutchinson, deceased.

By Order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council.

WM. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. M. E. Bagnold, 23d Regt. N. I. to be Political Agent at Mocha.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I am one of those unfortunate beings who in vain repent of the folly of early life, and never was the old adage of "dear bought experience" more truly realised than in my person—my days are spent in futile attempts to silence my creditors and my nights in painful anticipation of the dawn.—I shrink from a Putta walla as from an Adder in the path, expecting him to be the bearer of either a dun or summons both equally to be dreaded!—I feel that I should be a useful man to society and my employers was not my mind continually on the rack as to what course my tormentors would next adopt.—Many opportunities have lately offered for bringing myself into some degree of notice, had I been able to take advantage of them, but I dare not even hint my wish to undertake any thing which would seperate me for a moment from the Harpies with which I am surrounded, and who would not fail to pounce on me at the first movement I should make to leave the place in which I now reside, unless I could first satisfy their hungry stomachs, when, alas!. I have scarcely sufficient to support a life of which I am well nigh weary.—I daily look forward with dreadful suspence to the order which shall direct my Regiment to march, as it will most likely be also the knell which calls me to a gaol.

Such being my situation you may easily imagine with what avidity I lately read a resolution by the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. in Council calling on the civilians of the Bengal establishment to furnish Government with a statement of their several debts, preparatory to advancing each such a sum as will enable him to pay off his present encumbrances, thereby affording him an opportunity of redeeming the errors of former days on much more favorable terms than he could otherwise possibly procure.

With pleasing rapture I looked forward to the day when a similar measure would be adopted at Bombay not doubting it's being extended to the Military as well as the Civil servants of the Hon'ble Company. I forgot for a moment my sorrows. I jumped up determined to volunteer for a service at that moment in contemplation, but I had scarcely passed my threshold when I was accosted in the well known tone of one of my creditors. I hastily retraced my steps and barricading my door to prevent unwelcome intrusion, sat down to make you acquainted with my situation, and I am persuaded that in so doing I am also sketching that of many of my brother officers, whose chains are heavier than those of their fellow soldiers in the East, as the Interest on their debt is 1 per Cent heavier—!—hoping that this will meet the eye of some person in power.

I remain, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
A MILITARY OFFICER.

January 17th 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mo's 1s. | 8d per Rupee
Calcutta..30 days 104 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do..90 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable....143 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable..110 *a* 114 do.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JANUARY 1825.

The Theodosia, Free Trader, from Liverpool 26th July, anchored in the Harbour on Monday last. The Passengers by her were Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Miss Watson and Captain Gordon. This Ship, when off the west end of Madeira on the 7th August, fell in with 11 heavy frigates and 2 Schooners under French colours cruising under easy sail, but did not speak them.

The H. C. Cruizer Benares, Captain Geo. Walker, from Bassadore the 11th of Jan. arrived on Saturday. The Benares having come direct from the above place brings no intelligence from either Bushire or Bussorah. Colonel Stannus, the Political Agent, we regret to say, had been attacked with fever while on his tour of inspection at Muscat, and had proceeded to Bushire for the recovery of his health in the H. C. C. Ternate. We understand that the disputes which lately took place between several of the Arab Chiefs on the Pirate Coast, have all been satisfactorily adjusted and a force which was sent by the Chief of Abothubhee towards the territories of the Sheik of Sharga has been withdrawn. It was reported that the Imaum of Muscat intended to fit out a fleet to blockade the mouth of the Euphrates, in order to extort the accustomed tribute from the Government of Bussorah, which had been for some time withheld. The tribute is little more than nominal, amounting to only a few purses annually. On several occasions he has fitted out armaments at great expence for the same purpose, and which, although successful

in their object, have always proved a heavy tax upon his subjects, and an actual loss to himself.

We have been favored with a letter from an Officer at Chittagong dated the 2d of January which mentions that a division of the naval force was to sail in a few days for Arracan River, consisting of the H. C. Ship Research, Capt. Crawford, the armed Ship Helen and 30 Gun boats. On their arrival off the mouth of the river they were to be joined by the H. C. Frigate Hastings, and the Vestal Cruizer, when the whole force was to proceed to the attack of the city of Arracan. It was expected they would meet with many difficulties in their progress, from want of knowledge respecting the navigation, which has been described as being exceedingly intricate. No mention is made in this letter regarding the Army at Chittagong.

A private letter from Martaban dated the 21st of December, received yesterday, states that all was tranquil in that quarter. The troops were healthy and all sorts of provisions plentiful. The Natives are described as being much pleased with the change in their Government, so far as can be discerned from the short time they have been under our subjection.

We beg leave to correct an error that our Brother of the Courier was led into in his last number regarding the news from Johannisberg, where it is stated that in a congress of ministers assembled, it was resolved that assistance should be given to Spain to enable her to recover her South American colonies. We believe the mistake arose from his having received a few copies of the Nation newspaper of unconnected dates from the 1st to the 15th August, and not suspecting that a July Paper could have crept in among them he merely took the date without looking at the month. The intelligence in the body of the paper is inserted under the proper date. We were near committing a like error from a similar circumstance.

Under the Madras and Calcutta heads will be found the latest news from Rangoon. By a letter which has been received at Madras from the latter place dated the 24th of December, it appears the Burmese had not been seen since the 15th. This would be sufficient to disprove the report which has been in circulation during the last two or three days of our army having met with some reverses. It is hardly probable that later accounts can have reached this Presidency. The Calcutta papers contain many interesting articles of minor import which want of space obliges us to omit.

We beg to refer to our Readers to an interesting article, under the head of *French Ministry*, taken from the Times of August the 20th, which may assist in throwing some light on the intentions of the French Government in regard to Saint Domingo. The *Times* of the 2d of August mentions that the French papers give no credit to the report of the Holy Alliance intending to assist Ferdinand in resuming his authority in America, but believe another which states that the Emperor Alexander wishes a mission to be sent to the Americans "to promise them an amnesty, guaranteed by all Europe, if they will quietly replace themselves under the Sceptre of Ferdinand." A Plymouth paper of the 12th of August, which has been kindly handed to us, states that advices have been received from Spain dated the 29th of July which mention that the Russian Minister at the Court of Madrid had made an offer to the King of a fleet & 100,000 men to reconquer the Spanish Americas, this, however, does not seem very probable, but the plans of the Holy Alliance are wrapped in so much mystery that it would be idle to speculate upon them.

It has been so long considered an established rule for an Indian Editor to lay before his readers a critique upon the performances at the Theatre that we are almost fearful of incurring the displeasure of ours in forbearing to do so on those of last Wednesday, but as the introduction of criticisms upon Amateur performances in the public newspapers is decidedly against our notions of propriety, as far as regards particularizing individuals, we shall avoid it in the present case at all hazards. We are justified in asserting that there are skilful Amateurs here who are only restrained from performing by the circumstance of their subjecting themselves to the animadversions of newspaper critics. We can readily enter into their feelings, as instead of censure, in the event of miscarriage, an Amateur has a right to expect the same polite forbearance that is met with in private society by an individual, who in striving to please should be unsuccessful. It must be fresh in the remembrance of every one, that the circumstance of a slight degree of censure having been passed upon one or two Amateurs here, was the means of putting an end to Theatrical amusements for so considerable a time, that doubts were entertained of the house ever reopening; at the same time it was generally understood, that if all had been lauded equally, every thing would have passed off well. It is, doubtless, pleasing to our own feelings to confer praise where it is due, but to bestow commendation where there is no desert is not only grating to them, but repugnant to our better principles; and any remarks that can be offered under such restrictions must, of necessity, be rendered vapid and uninteresting.

It would be unpardonable in us, however, to withhold our tribute of praise to the Managers for their judicious selection of light pieces instead of the more elaborate productions of the drama, which, for various reasons, are ill suited to an Indian Audience. The latter rarely, if ever, succeed from the circumstance of its being so difficult to find Amateurs who are willing or able to take upon themselves the female parts. If these are not well sustained, no interest can be felt in the performance, let the others be supported however well they may; the feelings of the Audience would be just as much excited if they were walked through. To keep up the interest of the piece throughout, both parts must be equally well supported; let one be sustained by the most exquisite powers of acting, the most correct taste, the greatest capability of exciting those deep and powerful emotions that equally agitate and delight the heart, it will be insufficient to counterbalance the heavy listlessness of the other, inasmuch as we cannot separate them in our minds, or abstract our ideas from the performance as a whole. It has always been observed in a London Theatre that, when any prominent part is read through, before three acts are over the pit and boxes are half emptied: it would be the same here, when a piece is attempted the characters of which cannot be all well supported, were not the Audience too polite to depress the spirits of the Amateurs by so openly evincing their disapprobation. In Farce or light pieces it is different, the bustle and rapid succession of incident allow us no time to think of errors or to connect our ideas, there are no dull parts; interest is kept alive and we are amused through the whole performance, without giving any consideration as to whether we have or have not been entertained according to the strict rules of the drama.

It was owing to the skilful choice of the several pieces on Wednesday evening and the most conspicuous characters having been appropriated to those who were best able to support them, combined with the great exertions of all to make the most of their several parts, that so great a degree of satisfaction was given, and that the Audience separated in such high good humour.

It has been hinted that the doors of the Theatre are not to remain long closed. We hope that the praiseworthy exertions of the Amateurs will meet, on the next occasion, with better support than on the last, particularly from the Fair, not more than twenty of whom graced the boxes with their presence. This, we are aware, arose from circumstances which could not have been foreseen; to obviate which on the next occasion, we have heard it suggested that it would be advisable in the managers to give more timely notice, and to fix a day positively. The circumstance of most of the parties having been given on the 19th arose from an expectation of the performances taking place on the day following.

We glady avail ourselves of the following account of the Ball at Non-pareil on Monday in preference to any remark of our own.

On Monday Evening Sir Ralph Rice received the greater part of the Society at the Presidency at a Ball and Supper. The House at Non-pareil, which is admirably calculated for a display of the kind, began to fill about ½ past 9 and a short time after the rooms were crowded with all the rank and beauty of the Island to an extent not often witnessed. The courteous and kind demeanour of our excellent host was unceasing and indiscriminate, and it appeared to reap its due reward in the unmixed satisfaction and hilarity that prevailed throughout the numerous assemblage. The mazes graceful Quadrille was as usual the prevailing dance, but occasionally relieved by the introduction of the long remembered though now somewhat slighted acquaintance, the country dance. The music of the two bands in attendance was excellent, and Terpsichore herself seemed to be present and inspire her votaries.

At ½ past 12 o'Clock the Company adjourned to the Supper room. The tables were conveniently arranged round the walls of the Spacious Hall, and good cheer vied with good taste in the disposition of the festive board Sir Ralph, with his own happy cordiality of expression, proposed some toasts which were received with welcome acclamation After supper dancing was resum'd with great spirit and kept up until an early hour this morning; even then it was with regret that we quitted ascene of such rare enjoyment of such delightful recreation.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been engaged since June last in visiting the several European stations in the Bengal provinces; his Lordship was expected at Agra on the 12th January, and proposed to proceed from thence by Jyepoor and Neemutch to the provinces under this Government. It will probably be the middle of March

before the Bishop will reach Guzerat. After visiting Kaira, Baroda, Broach, and Surat, and consecrating the Churches at those stations, his Lordship, we understand, will proceed to Bombay; where he will have a confirmation, and hold his episcopal visitation, probably in the last week of April. It is then his intention, we are informed, to visit the Deccan, and consecrate the new Church at Poonah. His Lordship will leave this Presidency before the rains, and on his return to Bengal will visit Ceylon and the principal stations under Madras; thus accomplishing a longer and more laborious journey, than has often fallen to the lot of a Christian Bishop.

We have perused some documents, which relate more particularly to the part taken by the Bombay Marine in the late affairs to the Eastward, and we can safely say, that more skill, perseverance, and gallantry have seldom been displayed. We sincerely congratulate that branch of the service, on the high reputation it has so deservedly obtained, and we have not the slightest doubt, that it will continue to maintain the same character, wherever it is employed.

Letters of a late date from the Northward mention that two hundred Scindian (we suppose nominal tributaries over whom the Scindh Government has hardly any controul) had crossed the Runn and plundered a village near our post at Belah. As has been always usual on former occasions, Nugher Parkur was made a resting place both before crossing the Runn and after their return.

SPORTING INTELLIGERCE.---BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH JAN. 1825.

Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse, Rupees 1,100 and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses Carrying 8 Stone 7lb.—*Heats 2½ Miles.*

Major Moore's C. A. H. Corinthian Tom, Dark Blue, 1 1
Mr. Roberts' G. A. H. Ploughboy, Light Blue, 2 2
Mr. Elliot's, .. G. A. H. Golightly,.. Sky Blue, 3 3
Major Fearon's C. A. H. Claude, Blue and Scarlet, 4 dr.

The Malet Stakes of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses; weight for age; Byculla Standard.—*Three Miles.*

Major Fearon's W. A. C. Active, Blue and Scarlet.
Major Moore's B. A. C. Diamond Dark Blue.

Won by Diamond.

Diamond's rider deserved great credit for his horsemanship in this race, for before his first round, his saddle lost its proper position, and he actually won riding on the horse's withers, without the assistance of saddle or stirrups.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY,

ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST JAN. 1825.

The Gold Turf Cup, Value 100 Guineas given by the Turf Club in 1802, and now in the possession of Mr. Crawford.-*Heats two Miles*, 9 stone, Stakes Rupees 300 each,

Major Moore's,.. B. A. H. Forester, Dark Blue.

A Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund and five Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses-*two Miles*, Eight Stone, Four Pounds.

Major Moore's C. A. H. Corinthian Tom, Dark Blue, 1
Mr. Elliot's.. B. A. H. Brilliant, Sky Blue, 2
Time 4 13

Plate for the Beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of Rupees 400 from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber; to be weighted by the Stewards.—*Two Miles.*

Major Fearon's, G. A. H. Fairplay, Blue and Scarlet, 1
Mr. Elliot's,.... B. A. H. Reveller, Sky Blue, 2
Mr. Robert's,.. G. A. H. Ploughboy, Light Blue, 3
Mr. Farmer's,.. B. A. H. Linkumdady. 4
Time, 4 5

A Match between Mr. Roberts' G. A. H, Shamrock, and Mr. Elliot's B. A. H. Reveller, *two miles*, 8st. 7lb. each.

Mr. Roberts paid forfeit.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ens. S. Robbins H. M. 67th Regt.
Lieut. Willoughby, Artillery.
Capt. Thos. Gordon, M. B. P. D. A.
Lieut. Rene Payne, 3d Regt. N. I.
Ensign Chesshyre 15th Regt.
Lieut. T. Mitchell 16th Regt.
Ensign G. Constable 14th Regt.
Capt. A. Gordon.
DEPARTURES.--Capt. A. B. Campbell 17th Regt.
Major J. Morin 2d Regt. Grs.
Ensign R. T, Furlong 20th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Mackonochie 5th Regt.
Capt. G. J. C. Paul 3d Lt. Cy.
Cornet G. G. Malet 3d Lt. Cy.
Capt. Schuler H. Brigade.
Lieut. T. Levery Pioneers.
Ensign S. Robbins H. M. 67th Regt.
Lieut. W. C. Freeman 2d Regt.
Lieut. F. Outram Engineers.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 22d. The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Benares, Captain G. Walker, from Bassadore, 11th January.

24th. Ship Theodosia (Free Trader) Wm. Kidson, Commander, from Liverpool, 26th July 1824, Cape of Good Hope and Colombo.

Passengers per Theodosia.

Mrs. Bird, Miss Watson, J. Bird Esq. Capt. Gordon, Civil Service.

DEPARTURES.—January 20th. Dutch Ship Helena, Wm. Lindesay, Commr. to Persian Gulph.

Do. Brig Six Sisters, Peter Bayros, Commander, to Cochin.

Do. Ship Hannah, Thomas Shepherd, Commander, to London.

21st. Brig Luxamey, Hamud Syrang to Alepie.

23d. Ship Eliza, Wm. Faith, Commander, to Tellichery and England.

Passengers by Hannah.

Mrs. Mackonochie, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Geraud, Major Preston, Capt. W. Black, Col. Mackonochie, Major Morin, B. N. I.

Children.

Master James Mackonochie, Joseph Worthy, John Hareos, J. T. Barr, M. M. Barr, James Gordon, J. Gordon, F. Black, Eliza Black, Robt. Black, W. Black, and 24 Invalids H. M. 67th Mrs. Franklin, and Child, Capt. Franklin H. M. 20th Regt. to embark at Cannanore, 12 Invalids H. M. 20th

By Eliza.

Lt. Col. Pittman Capt. Gordon, Mr. Morrice, Master Gordon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Duke of Bedford, for London.
Brig Perseverance, for do.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Caledonia for do.
Schooner Luiza for Colombo.
Arab.—Fulk, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS. JANUARY, 3.—Ship Reliance, G. Dawson, from Rangoon 20th December.

4 Ship Merope, G. Packyns, from China 9th November.

—Ship Zenobia, D. Wilson, from Rangoon 24th December.

—Ship Ceres, T. Decey from Rangoon 13th December.

6 Ship Alexander, R. Dickie, from Singapore 30th November, and Penang 18th December.

—Ship Adrian, J. Pethey, from Rangoon 24th December.

PASSENGERS.

Per Merope from Penang.—John Williams, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Per Alexander from Singapore.—Mr. D. S. Napier, Merchant.

From Penang.—Mrs. Edwards and 3 Children; Miss Lucas; Colonel W. Edwards, 4th Regiment; Mr. J. Scott, Merchant; and 28 Sepoys and followers.

DEPARTURES. JAN. 5.—Ship Lady Raffles, J. Coxwell, for London.

—Ship Lotus, B. J. Field, for Rangoon.

—Ship Eliza, Jas. Coles, for Penang and Batavia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---January 5th Ship Pyramus, Capt. John Brodie, from Calcutta 30th December.---8th, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Hill, from Rangoon 25th Dec. and Covelong 6th January.

DEPARTURES.---January 5th, Ship Charles Forbes, Capt. Thomas Brydon, for Rangoon.---8th, Ship George, Capt. Thomas Cuzens, for London.---Do. Ship Tyne, Captain H. Warrington, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At Cheduba, 10th Dec. on Board the H. C. Frigate Hastings, Captain George Barnes, Commander of that Ship and Boat Master of Bombay.

The praises of an obituary have alas! become too common: but if ever justly due to departed Worth, they are here due to one of no common character—He had served the Honorable Company for Five and Thirty Years with honor, fidelity and zeal; and died in Command of their Largest Ship of War; which he was called on to fit out, when his state of Health too sadly foreboded to his friends that he was, unequal to the arduos duty imposed on him.—But she was required for Service, and his was a Spirit that scorned to shrink from the call of Duty; though the path of Honor would too evidently close in Death.

The Qualities that distinguish a man of honor, were never more eminently possessed by any man than by him. Sincerity was one of the strongest features in his character; his honor was high; his truth inviolable; in the social duties of life he was excelled by none for the warmth of his heart, and the cheerfulness of his disposition. In the higher duties of life, and in those of his profession he was a man to "take example by" and it will be long indeed before his Friends, and more particularly his young Friends in the Service, meet with one so ready, so willing, and so able to assist them. He has left a blank in Society, his friends will find it difficult to supply. He has found a place in their hearts which death only can rob him of.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 4th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Craufurd, Lieutenant Candy, Adjutant of the 64th Native Infantry, to Miss Butler.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on the 4th January, Mrs. Spence, wife of Mr. William Spence, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 28th December, 1824.

No. 3170. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Book containing the Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army, as lately revised by th Adjutant General of the Forces, having been received Officially by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, together with an annexe General Order, dated Horse Guards, 10th March 1824, the same is to be duly practised throughout and uniformly adopted by the Regiments composing His Majesty's Army in India.

THOS. MCMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

This morning's report announced the arrival in the river of the ship *Reliance*, from Rangoon the 20th of December.

OFFICIAL.

FORT WILLIAM, 3d JANUARY, 1825.

A Despatch of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Brigadier General Sir A. CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. is published for general information:

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Secy. to Govt. &c. &c.

CALCUTTA

SIR,—When I had the honor to addre[ss] on the 10th instant, I did not expect I [s]o soon have the pleasure of commu[ni]to you, that it has again pleased God

us with a great Victory over the Army of Bundoola, re-collected after his late defeat, and considerably reinforced on his retreat; which latter circumstance induced him and his Chiefs to determine upon one more great effort to retrieve their disgrace. For this purpose they succeeded in rallying and forming with the reinforcements mentioned, a force amounting to between twenty and twenty-five thousand men, and returned to the Village of Cooltain, about three miles from the great Pagoda, and immediately commenced intrenching and stockading, with a judgement, in point of position, such as would do credit to the best instructed Engineers of the most civilized and warlike nations.

On the evening of the 12th, a deserter from the enemy (amongst much other information) declared it to be their intention to attack our lines on the morning of the 14th, (pronounced a fortunate day by their Soothsayers), determined to sacrifice their lives at the dearest rate, as they had nothing else to expect than to do so ignominously, by returning to the presence of their king, disgraced, and defeated, as they had been. This information was too circumstantially given to be disregarded, and I prepared accordingly. On the 13th the Enemy's movements left little doubt on my mind of the truth of the Deserter's information.

About half past two on the morning of the 14th, a formidable fire raft was launched from a little above Kemmendine (which however effected nothing) and, at the same time, their Emissaries succeeded on setting fire to Rangoon in several places at once, by which one fourth of the town has been destroyed; notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Garrison, and well-disposed part of the inhabitants to get the fire under.

The 14th, past without any other attempts on the part of the Enemy; during the day, however, he was seen, above Kemmendine, to transport large bodies of Troops from the Dalla to the Rangoon side of the River. For many urgent reasons I determined to attack Bundoola on the following day, rather than wait his pleasure as to time, and place of meeting. The position he had taken up (though formidable) was still more favorable than any he had yet presented me with. I also derived much advantage from a knowledge of the ground the Enemy were in possession of having been over it with a part of my Force upon a former occasion.

On the morning of the 15th, my Columns of attack were formed as follows: The Right consisting of two Hundred of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and three hundred of the 18th and 34th Madras Native Infantry, under the direction of Brigadier General Cotton, with one field piece and a Detachment from the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, under the Command of Lieutenant Archbold. This Column I directed to make a detour round the Enemy's left, and, if possible, to gain the rear of his position and there wait the preconcerted signal of attack from me. I marched myself with the left column, which consisted of five hundred Europeans, from the 38th, 41st, 89th and Madras European Regiments, and three hundred Natives from the 9th, 12th, 28th, and 30th Regiments of Madras Na-Native Infantry, five Field Pieces, and a Detachment of the Body Guard under the Command of Lieutenant Dyke, intending to attack the Enemy in Front. On arriving before the Enemy's position, it appeared truly formidable, and such as I would hardly have felt myself warranted in attacking, with a less force than ten thousand men, had I not, from experience, known and appreciated the Valour of the Troops I had the honor to Command. Of this column two Divisions were formed, giving the Command of one to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, of the 89th, and the other to Major Evans, of the 38th Regiment. The disposition being complete, the preconcerted Guns were fired, and I had the pleasure of Brigadier General Cotton's reply, which informed me that all was ready on his side.

The Artillery now opened and the three Columns rushed on to the assault with the most determined and Enthusiastic Bravery, and in less than fifteen minutes were in full possession of this most stupendous Work; making the Enemy suffer most severely, and obliging him to leave his Camp standing with all the Baggage, and a great proportion of their arms and ammunition. On returning, we were disappointed to find that Bandoola did not Command in Person, having retired to a distance, leaving his orders with a Chief in the immediate Command of the Post, whom we found had been mortally wounded in the assault. Whilst this was going on within, the Governor General's Body Guard made some Gallant Charges, amongst the retreating Infantry & Cassay Horse, dealing Death and destruction to all around. When it is known, that thirteen hundred British Infantry stormed, and carried by assault the most formidable Intrenched and Stockaded Works I ever saw; defended by upwards of twenty thousand men, I trust it is unnecessary for me to say more in praise of men performing such a Prodigy. The Prisoners declare that our appearance before their works, was treated by them all (from their Generals downwards) with the utmost derision and contempt, so confident were they, in their immense superiority in numbers, and the fancied security of the works they had constructed.

Our Gallant Friends afloat were determined not to let this auspicious day pass without their share of its operations, Captain Chadds, directed that intrepid and enterprising officer Lieut. Kellet of H. M. Ship *Arachne* to proceed in Command of an Expedition up the River, and avail himself of any opportunity which might offer of attacking the Enemy's War Boats. He soon came up with a Fleet of Two and Thirty, and after some little manœuvring to encourage the Enemy to a confidence that they would by their superiority in rowing keep their own distance, suddenly put the full Power on the Diana Steam Boat, and immediately cut through the midst of their fleet, throwing their Commanders and Crews into the utmost consternation. Some making for the shore, and others, leaping over board in the middle of the River; all abandoning their Boats, leaving Lieutenant Kellet at leisure to take possession of and bring away thirty out of the thirty-two originally discovered, and to destroy on his return, several fire rafts, as well as materials and combustibles for their future construction. Every day's experience of the zeal and cordiality with which Captain Chadds, (and every Individual composing the naval part of the expedition) co-operates with me in carrying on the combined Service, increases my sincere obligations, and merits my warmest thanks. Although I have already endeavoured to describe to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the Enthusiastic Bravery of the Troops engaged yesterday, still I cannot omit to mention the able and Judicious aid I received from my second in Command Brigadier General Cotton. The movements by which his column was brought to the point of attack, through an intricate country, were well executed, and the attack itself afterward was conducted with the most beneficial effects, to the General success of the day. To Lieutenant Colonel Miles and Major Evans, who led the other columns of attack, every praise is due. The exertions of Captain Montgomerie, commanding the Artillery in the Field, together with those of Captain Cheape, and Lieutenant Underwood of the Engineers, were most conspicuous. Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, Deputy Adjutant General, and Major Jackson, Deputy Quarter Master General, afforded me on this day, as well as on all former occasions, their able and zealous aid.

In the list of wounded will be seen, with regret, the name of Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, an Officer, whose gallantry has been most conspicuous on every occasion since our arrival in Rangoon.—I am happy to say, that his wound, though severe, is not dangerous and I trust his valuable services will not long remain unavailable. I have &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

List of killed and wounded in the attack of the Enemy on the 15th December.

OFFICERS KILLED.

13th King's—Lieuts. Darby, Petry and Jones.

WOUNDED.

Lieut, Archbold, slightly.
Lt. O'Hanlon, Bengal Artillery--severely, since dead
Major Sale, (13th King's)---severely, not dangerously.
Major Dennie, (ditto)---slightly.
Captain Thornhill (do.) severely not dangerously.
———Macpherson (do). do. do.
Lieut. Fenton (do,) slightly.
———Pattison (do.) severely, not dangerously.
Ensign Wilkinson (do.) slightly.
———Blackwell (do.) do.
Madras Pioneers---Lt. Wheeler,--severely, not dangerously.
Ditto Lieut. Macartney. do. do.
Dito Lieut. Campbell, do. do.
18th M. N. I. Captain Ross, slightly.

Total Killed and Wounded— Non Commissioned and Privates:

Europeans,	9	Killed.
Natives,	14	
Europeans,	42	Wounded.
Natives,	97	

From the Calcutta Govt. Gazette Jan. 6th.

The following is the substance of the depositions given in by most of the prisoners taken on the 15th instant.

The Stockades at Kokaine or Cambah, were occupied by about 20,000 men Commanded in Chief by the Ex-Governor General of Assam, by name Maha Silwa, with the Mha-lut-Woon, Maha-Wee-lah-Meangee, Atawoon-Meingee, Moha-Mulah-raj, with other inferior Officers. The Maha Bundoolah had his Head Quarters at a Village near Tadaghee, between it and the Morace Nulla. After the defeat of the Enemy by the British Troops, on the 5th and 7th the great body of their Force concentrated at Cambah with the only two Guns they had, while in this Stockade it was currently stated throughout the Army that an order had arrived from the King to the Maha Bandoolah, directing him to desist from attacking the British Force, as he had sent down Moonshoos-za to endeavour to negotiate, and if he did not succeed the Maha Bandoolah might then carry on the war.

The Messenger, it is asserted, who brought this order was insulted and illtreated. The Maha Bundoolah would not see him, and said, what are the British that we should be afraid of them, they are not Soldrers; I will drive them out of Rangoon; and ordered preparations to be made for attacking the Shew Dagon Praw and Kemundine at one and the same time, on the 16th. When our Troops were observed, they felt themselves quite confident in the strength of their works, and that nothing could carry them.

Moon-shooe-za is stated to have reached Henzadah or Doneboo, and is expected to join the Maha Bundoolah in the course of seven days, for the purpose of endeavouring to open a negotiation with the British General.

The Chiefs who have fallen in the several actions are the Chucka-Woon, Maha-lut-Woon, Mala-mullah-Meangee, Bassein Row, Maine-Chain-Maunghee, KāMa-Nee. The Bundoolah's Brother, Moungoolah, was wounded through the thigh in the action of the 5th.

It is supposed that the Force will be re-assembled to the number of 20,000 under the Maha Bundoolah in person near Tadaghee.

Private letter from Rangoon, 17th Dec.

We have just heard that the Maha Bundoolah has taken up a position between Tagad,hee and the Mooraie Nullah, where it is said he will make another stand; but I doubt it, for he has lost his Artillery, a great part of his small Arms, and his Troops are very badly off, both for ammunition and provisions.

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE, JAN. 6TH.

The late engagement at the former place Rangoon was a most astonishing display of resolution and determined bravery. Of the gallant 13th we have not language to express our admiration. Alas, in their reduced numbers is to be found a striking

monument of their most arduous services. Among the wounded we observe Major SALE. Those who have the pleasure of knowing that brave man cannot but feel thankful to Providence for his narrow escape. But there were others who did not escape.—Poor JONES! he sleeps the sleep that knows no breaking. If any thing, however, can bring consolation to the friends who knew him and loved him, and to the relatives and friends of the others who fell—and it *ought* to bring consolation,—it is the proud recollection that they died the death of the glorious; that they fell as soldiers should—fighting for their King and country; and that Azrael found them *doing their duty*. Who would not wish to die in the performance of his duty, when that duty is just and right?

Among those who distinguished themselves on this eventful day, we are happy to find the name of Captain ARCHBOLD, of the Body Guards. He, too, had a most narrow escape, while gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his little troop.

It is impossible with such an extraordinary people as the Burmese, to calculate what the results may be. The probabilities however point, we are inclined to think, to negotiation. They have been craving the assistance of China. This looks well. The Chinese will we imagine, grant them *no* assistance, but they will, in all likelihood, fortify their own frontier; and as the Burmese territories will and must come into the possession of the British conquerors, perhaps the moral effect of our proximity to the Celestial dominions will be advantageous to our China trade. Perhaps the next packet from Rangoon will bring accounts of another battle,—for the MAHA BUNDOOLAH would naturally wish to retrieve his character and secure his own head by making another trial. If he risques another battle, it will be a tremendous responsibility for himself, since the report goes that a messenger from the King of Ava, who brought proposals to negotiate, was stopped and insulted by him. He literally, then must fight with a halter round his neck; since even were he to gain a temporary advantage, he has forfeited his life by acting in disobedience to the King's orders. All this considered, his couch cannot be one of roses.

CHINA.

We have received Letters from China, under date the 4th Nov. The H. C. Ships *Berwickshire*, *Athol*, *Macqueen*, *Balcarras* and *Sir David Scott* had arrived. Such portion of the Honorable Company's Cotton as had been sold went of well; but the Cargo of the *Macqueen* still remained on hand. Bengal Cotton is quoted from 12 5, to 13. 2. Tales per pecul. Opium---Patna 1060 Drs.---Benares, none. Malwa 910 Drs. A Pekin Gazette of August announces the approach of a Burmese Envoy, the object of whose mission is stated to be to solicit assistance from the Chinese in the Warfare in which the King of Ava is engaged with us. The grounds on which this interference is solicited, is artfully represented to be "that the English had without provocation, and most unjustifiably, invaded the Burmese Empire, and that therefore no security existed against a similar act of aggression being next followed up by a similar attack on the Chinese Empire." Another Pekin Gazette, (the latest received at Canton) observes that the Mandarine in command of the South Western frontier had reported to his Imperial Majesty that, being exceedingly occupied in constructing fortifications, and a line of defences on that frontier of the Empire, with a view to resist any aggression on the part of the Burmese, or other foreigners, with reference to the state of hostilities in which that country is involved, he felt assured, in advertence to the importance of the duty in which he was engaged, which could not be left to inexperienced hands, that his Imperial Majesty would, on the present occasion, dispense with his visit at Court, which, is known to be expected and required of Great Mandarins, Commanders of a Province, once in three years. This intelligence is chiefly important as it tends to shew that the Chinese are not indifferent to, nor unapprised of, what is going on, on our Eastern Frontier.

[*John Bull*, *Jan* 6.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
JANUARY 7TH 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Ct. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1---8½ *a* 3 month's sight.
1---9 *a* 6 do.

Ditto on Bengal 104 *a* 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S.Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Josiah Nisbet, Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. B. Cuallite, Collector, and Magistrate in the Zillah of Chingleput.

Mr H. Chamier, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. W. Mason, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Malabar.

Letters from Rangoon, to a friend of ours of the 24th December state, that no Enemy had been seen since the Action of the 15th---that every thing was quiet---and preparations making for moving up the River---all well at Martaban on the 8th of December. Lieutenant Colonel Mallett, of the 89th Foot had succeeded to the Command of the Madras Troops, on Colonel Miles's departure.

Mad.Govt. Gaz. January 11th.

Having been kindly favored by a Gentleman with the sight of a Letter from Rangoon, dated the 23d December, we learn, that Sir A. CAMPBELL hearing a large body had collected about 2 miles from the great Pagoda on the road leading to Cogee, proceeded with a large force by the most direct route, and Lieutenant General Cotton with five hundred men, consisting chiefly of the 18th Native Infantry and His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry to take them in the rear ---On the 15th ultimo, this force proceeded to and took the place which was very strong and extensive---the loss on our side, it is known, was very severe---Majors SALE, DENNY, and THORNHILL, Captains MACPHERSON and PATERSON, and Lieutenant BLACKWELL of the 13th Light Infantry, were wounded and are doing well---Lieutenants DARBY, PETRIE, and JONES of the same Regiment, were killed on the spot, and about 50 Rank and File killed and wounded---Captain Ross of the M. N. I. was wounded slightly---Captain WHEELER and Lieutenants MACARTNEY and CAMPBELL of our PIONEERS were wounded, the two latter very severely, as also Lieut. ARCHIBOLD of the Hon'ble Governor General's Body Guard---Lieut. Hanson of the Bengal (some say Bombay) Artillery was with the last named Officer, and it is said that besides three mortal wounds which he received, he was literally riddled with musket balls---he however never quitted his horse although it was shot in the shoulder, but actually rode into Camp and was taken off---he died the next day.

The far famed Bundoolah was in this stockade when it was taken, and with difficulty escaped. His Crimson Silk Chattery was taken by one of the Grenadiers of the 18th Madras N. I. also two more gilt ones, and two stand of black Silk colours. It was confidently reported that the force was to move to Prome the beginning of this month, and orders had been issued to get boats in readiness---Bundoolah was supposed to be about 20 or 30 miles up the river.

Another letter which mentions the storming of Cockain on the 15th ultimo, makes a total loss of killed, 17 officers and 250 men.

Madras Courier, *January* 11,

EUROPE.

THE HARVEST-IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE FARMERS.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger Aug. 16th.

It is scarcely necessary, indeed, to observe, that quality no less than quantity, is necessary to constitute a plentiful harvest in the practical sense of the word. The last harvest, for example, was in no respects deficient in quantity, but the quality was so inferior, that it became necessary to grind a larger portion of old and high-priced wheat in order to make it work well; and the consequence was, that the price, necessarily being composed of the high price of the old wheat, as well as of the value of the new, has remained higher during the whole season than belonged to the actual quantity of the harvest.

This circumstance, moreover, has a considerable effect upon the next question,—what will be the probable standard of price during the ensuing winter? Before we answer this question, we must premise, that for the sake of saying something decisive, something practical, we shall here speak of the common and general quality of wheat,—that is, of wheat weighing from fifty-eight to sixty lbs. pebushel, which is the quality of nine out of every ten quarters brought into the London markets. Now, the present price of wheat of this quality, in the London markets is sixty and sixty-two shillings per quarter. The question therefore is, will the price of the next season exceed or equal this standard?

We hesitate not to say, that, according to all present appearance, the quantity and quality of the ensuing Harvest will be such as to reduce these prices very considerably. In the first place, there is a very large quantity of the last harvest still on hand; and though this corn, as above stated, is very inferior in weight and quality, it will still work up, in the course of a month or two, with the new wheat; and as it will thus add to its quantity and to its actual abundance, it must of course produce a corresponding depression in price. Secondly, as it will not admit a doubt but that there will be a great absolute abundance in the produce of the present Harvest, so it is equally unnecessary to argue, that the market price depends upon this proportion of the supply and the consumption. There is an end of all that jargon which for these two or three last years has so confounded the understandings of men; no one troubles himself about the diminution of the circulating medium, and we are all, indeed, astonished at our former folly upon this subject. At no period, certainly, was the abundance of money greater than at present, and at no period had it so little effect upon the prices of commodities, except, indeed, to make them cheaper by pushing trade to the utmost, and of course augmenting to the utmost possible extent the productive powers of manufacturing establishments.

A third cause, which will tend to depress prices during the ensuing winter, is, that this general abundance is not confined to our own country, but extends to the harvests and produce abroad. In this respect, the whole civilized world is one great market, and the prices of the same commodity cannot long be higher in one part than another,—the wave will roll on till it finds or makes its level. It is true, that this effect may be in some degree counteracted by artificial restraints—as by our Corn Laws, which raise a kind of mound against the effect of foreign contact, and keeps us in a kind of forced and unnatural channel of our own; but the principle will still have its effect in despite of all restraining laws. It is impossible to prevent not merely passage and emigration, but the permanent

sidence abroad of a very great portion of our population, and of that portion whose consumption is, by their habits and condition, the most liberal. Is there any considerable neighbourhood in England, which under the former higher prices of England and France, has not lost, at least, two or three families and their dependants? We were formerly amongst those persons who doubted the effect of this emigration. But our own observation has corrected us in this opinion, and particularly the example of Ireland, who owes her actual misery to this very cause,—the emigration of her gentry, and the substitution of factors, agents, and stewards, to the residence of the landholder himself.

How then, it will be demanded, can the condition of the farmer be improved? We answer, because rents are very generally reduced, and because the experience of the present year will occasion a further reduction. There exists a practice. at present, very unfavourable to the farmer, and not very creditable to the generosity of the landlord. Instead of reducing the rent on the lease, many of these gentlemen have adopted, for the last three or four years, the practice of *giving back* ten, twenty, or thirty, per cent,—leaving the rent on the signed lease, or written agreement, the same. It is manifest that this is, as it is indeed termed, a *giving back*, and not a reduction of rent. The mischief is, that the farmer does not know what to depend upon,—does not know his rent,—he is entirely at the mercy of his landlord, who may die, or change during the year. This practice, however, will in time correct itself, and nothing will go farther to effect this amendment than two or three successive years like the present. The lease is wearing out, and it will be the fault of the farmer himself, if he renew his improvident contract; and the landlord himself, having to give back so often, will find it to be most prudent to submit at once to the necessity, and instead of giving back, will make up his mind with a good grace *not to take*.

Again we say, that this is all that is wanting to the permanent improvement and security of the farmer,---rents proportioned to the possible prices of peace.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

In the French Papers last arrived is an article of much interest; not so much indeed as it leads to any great political event; as it is the exemplification in practice of a very important principle in monarchical Government.

Two things are chiefly necessary in all Governments so constituted as those of Europe,—the first, an aristocracy in order to support the Crown, and to act as a bulwark against the democratical spirit natural to large populations; the second, such a freedom in the power of alienating property as may constitute the necessary means to commerce. Without the first of these requisites, it is impossible that any monarchy can long support itself, as the power and spirit of a large population will necessarily be directed against the authority of the Crown. We see an example of this in the recent condition of the Constitutional Assembly in Spain, which, having allowed the King a certain share of power in the written draft of the Constitution, were occupied from day to day in nullifying this power, and reducing it, in practice, to nothing.

Again, the state of Spain, and indeed of France, before the Revolution, as to commerce, ---afforded an example of the consequences re-ulting from the violation of the other principle. both these kingdoms, landed property was in e hands of few; and under the feudal system, that time prevailing, the possessors were en-ly tied up from alienating. The consequence that the possessors of this property, and all members of their family, were in fact en-excluded from all possibility of entering commerce,---the creation of capital was re-ed,---there was no security, properly so call-or the loan of money. Hence, commerce never obtained any extent or activity under these Governments; and as the notions of a people always follow their habits and domestic circumstances, the exclusion of the nobility and gentry threw it into dishonour and discredit.

Such, therefore, are the two evils against which France, as a new monarchy, (rising from the wreck of the Revolution) has to protect herself. It is necessary for her as a monarchy, to have a suitable aristocracy, and for that purpose to ensure by law its permanence, by tying up a sufficient portion of fixed property to the several gradations of nobility; and, secondly, it is necessary for her, as a commercial and a maritime power, to leave the grand principle of free alienation in full operation, and not to tie up so much property by any system of entails or majorats, as to restrict the public commerce, and to prevent the liquidation of real into personal property for the purpose of mercantile capital.

Now, it appears by the last French papers, that the French ministers have contrived to unite both of these objects in a Royal Ordinance just issued, and upon which we are now commenting. By this Ordinance it is declared, that in future the title of Baron, Viscount, Count, Marquis, and Duke, which the King of France may bestow upon any of his subjects, shall be only personal, and shall not descend to the children, unless the possessors of such titles shall have been authorised by his Majesty to constitute, and shall have constituted, a *Majorat* (an entail) attached to the title with which they shall be invested. The value of this entail must be as follows:---for the title of a Duke, 30,000 francs, (about 1200*l.*) per annum; for a Marquis, 20,000 francs per annum (800*l.* English;) for a Viscount and Baron, 10,000 francs about 400*l.* English.

Though the amount of these appointments may appear verill adapted to support the several dignities to which they are assigned, it is to be observed, that they are at least equal, in their effective value, to twice their denomination, as regards the difference between English and French living. Again, because so much is to be tied up by law, it does not follow that more may not be entailed. Nor, do we think, that our own example, in this respect, could be safely or wisely adopted. It will not admit a doubt, but that we are labouring under the violation of one part of this principle; that is that property exists in too large portions amongst us, and that too much of it is tied up by the effect of entails and family settlements.

By the law of the land, that is to say by the letter of the law, land cannot be tied up in England, for a longer period than for the life of one man, and for twenty-one years afterwards; that is to say, for the life of the father, and till a son, born in the last years of his life, can come of age. This is the wise provision of the law; but, in practice, it is perfectly nullified by the existing mode of family settlements. According to this practice the father, who is in possession of entailed property, joins with his son, when of full age, to cut off the entail, and resettle the estate. The son, receiving an immediate provision for himself, and, in fact, making no sacrifice, readily agrees to this proposal; the entail is accordingly cut off, and the estate is resettled to the father during life,---to the son afterwards, and then to the grandson. In this manner, every father and son necessarily bind up the estate, so that it is never, in fact, for one single day, disposable in the market. In this manner, added to the laws of inheritance, are such immense properties accumulated in few hands,---such as those of the families of the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Northumberland, Lords Darlington, Thanet, Lonsdale, and a few others.

This subject has frequently passed through our minds, and the more we reflect upon it, the more are we convinced that something must and ought to be done to prevent this mischievous accumulation of landed estates in the hands of so few individuals. Property of course is, and must be, sacred, but the public good is paramount, and it is not contrary to any principle to provide (as to the *future*) for a better distribution amongst families,---and for that freedom of alienation, without which commerce must be necessarily restrained.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, August 16.

SPAIN.

From the Times Aug. 20.

There is, we are informed, very little doubt that some gentlemen set off in the course of yesterday from London for the Continent, on the purpose of negotiating with the Spanish Court the loan of a considerable sum of money, Knowing, as we do, the character of FERDINAND and his advisers, the real end of all their policy, and the execrable uses to which any treasure that may reach their hands will be devoted—we set out with acknowledging our earnest hope, that the present treaty may, like every other which has had for its object to relieve the necessities of these tyrants, terminate in their utter mortification. It is true that those who now hold the securities of the Spanish Cortes, have not a shadow of chance that one shilling of the principal or interest due to them will be paid, except in the completion of another loan, from the proceeds of which they may be indemnified. But if without a loan they have nothing to expect, *so neither have they with it*. To act honestly is no part of the scheme of Government as at present constituted in Spain, and if it were, no Minister employed by FERDINAND and the Priesthood would have power to execute those energetic measures, or to force from his masters those extensive sacrifices, without which it has become physically impossible that the State can fulfil any pecuniary engagement, or satisfy the demand of a single creditor for so much as one twelvemonth from the day on which she signs the undertaking. There is no doubt that the first condition proposed as a *sine qua non* for a new loan by the contractors, will be the recognition of the former loans which FERDINAND has been all this while proclaiming his resolution to disavow. There is perhaps as little question, that rather than fail in the new bargain he will promise to acknowledge the old ones; and what then? Promises we see—oaths upon oaths—cost his Catholic Majesty nothing. There is no depending on his word; but what is an equally grave consideration, with the best intentions in the world, which for argument sake we shall suppose, as absolute King of SPAIN, FERDINAND has not the means of discharging interest or principal, however solemnly he may pledge himself to either. As constitutional Monarch he was the most solvent crowned head in Europe. The Cortes had compelled the church of Spain to disgorge the fruits of long ages of rapacity---and had applied the ecclesiatical domains as a fund for the discharge of all the national incumbrances. What is the case now? The resumption of the church-lands has made the nation an uncertificated bankrupt. There is not security for 10,000l. in the whole financial system of the country. To keep FERDINAND quiet, the Clergy furnish him with money enough for his immediate personal wants---but no farthing of debt nor fraction of interest have they enabled him to pay since his restoration, to friend or foreigner---to creditors, constitutional or servile. The public interest, of course, in all its branches, military, maritime, and civil, has been left to take care of itself; and the most legitimate of all kingdoms has been restored from a state of political society to worse than a state of nature. If, then, the Spanish Court and people were to restrain their view of the public resources within the field of the Peninsula itself, it is manifest that they neither could be long blind to the necessity of once more converting the wealth of the Church to the purpose for which the Constitutional Government had destined it. Such a piece of sacrilegious justice, however, would not suit the clergy; and the pride of FERDINAND, and of Spaniards generally, offered an easy diversion to the minds of both. The *ignis fatuus* of a re-conquest of the colonies has been studiously kept before the sight of the nation by the ruling party; and an expedition to America

is represented every where to be the most promising among all the ways and means that a Spanish financier ought to contemplate. The taxes of Spain, then, being literally unproductive, let us look at this affair of a loan. The demands of France for a full repayment of her expenses are more importunate every hour. The raising a fleet and army for the ruin of our grateful and affectionate friends in both Americas is the other grand occasion for borrowing on the part of FERDINAND. We therefore are inclined to put it seriously, first, to the feelings of Englishmen, whether they will lend their money, either as a reward to France for destroying Spanish liberty in Europe, or as an engine for enabling Spanish despotism so revived by France, to hunt down freedom beyond the Atlantic also. Secondly, we appeal to the common sense of our countrymen, whether they expect that the French BOURBONS will suffer the rights of the British creditor to stand for one moment in the way of an indemnification for the advances of LOUIS XVIII. to his Spanish cousin; or that the integrity of the other BOURBON will induce him to prefer the payment of lawful interest on a debt to the prosecution of any scheme, however wild, of ambition, selfishness, or vengeance? Deeply do we deprecate the success of this loan, and the addition of even *one* other dupe to the thousands by whose fate he ought to have been already warned.

The government of His MAJESTY's representative at the Cape of Good Hope, as illustrated by some further arrivals from that quarter, seems to break upon us every hour with increasing glory. What the libel on Lord CHARLES SOMERSET was, for the discovery of whose author a reward of 5,000 rix dollars is to be paid out of the public-money, we cannot tell. Why Lieutenant-Colonel BIRD has been so abrubtly dismissed from office, we are equally ignorant. But this we can give a pretty shrewd guess about—that when Parliament meets, there will come forth some curious disclosures.

FRENCH MINISTRY,
PARIS, AUG. 12.

Be not surprised that I have hitherto said nothing of the change which has been effected in our Ministry. In fact, it interests nobody besides the persons immediately involved in the operation. It can have no influence either on the conduct of the Administration or on our foreign policy. That Villele should transform his clerk of the naval department, M. Clermont-Tonnerre, into his clerk for the war department, or make his cook his *valet-de-chambre*, are things equally indifferent to the public. The Baron de Damas, Minister for War, may also become Minister for Foreign Affairs, without producing the slightest change in the character of our diplomacy. There will be no other difference in the various branches of the Ministry than that which may result from the personal partialities of the Minister; for whatever may be the state of dependence in which a Minister is held, he cannot be altogether denied the prerogative of distributing some favours to his friends, and of making his enemies experience some persecutions. Even M. de Chateaubriand was not deprived of this previlege, though, according to his own declaration, he exercised no influence in the Administration during the time he was Minister.

During the last year the Spanish war afforded the dominant Minister the opportunity of disposing of an immense sum: & how to find an equally efficacious means for the present year, is now the subject of consideration. Three modes, among which our statesmen must choose, present themselves, namely —a war against the Greeks, in favour of the Turks: a war against South America, in favour of the King of Spain; finally, a war against the Republic of Hayti, in favour of the old French colonists. The last measure is that which appears to be viewed with the greatest complacency —1st, because the interest of France may be most easily put forward as its pretext; 2dly, because it would have with it a greater number o national prejudices than could be procured in favour of either of the other projects; 3dly, because there would be less reason to apprehend any inference on the part of foreign Powers; and finally, because a war against St. Domingo would enable the Ministry and the Court to distribute as many favours as they could by a war either against South America or Greece.

But there are two ways in which St. Domingo may be turned to the advantage of the courtiers; the one is to self independence to the Blacks; the other to make war upon them for the purpose of exterminating them. As the first mode is that which requires the least effort and the least sacrifice, and, besides, as it does not exclude the second, our Ministers resolved to give it the first trial. We have accordingly had at Paris for some time past two Haytian Envoys, commissioned to negotiate for the recognition of their country's independence. The negotiations were carried on with great secrecy; the Ministers even avoided all public recognition of the Envoys. However, enough transpired of the demands of the one party, and the offers of the other, to make it plain that at the bottom the only thing in question was the amount, of the money to be given. In this negotiation, the Haytians were made acquainted with all the disadvantages which Republicans have to experience in such a monarch as this. Instead of being introduced in the first instance to Madame duC****, they applied directly to the ministerial offices; and instead of going there with handfuls of gold, they had the simplicity to speak of commercial prosperity and the interests of the two states. This completely undid them in the opinion of the Court, and nothing else was talked of in the saloons of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, than the necessity of exterminating such wretches.

However, though the negotiations are terminated, the war is not yet determined on, and the politicians of the Court employ themselves in comparing the advantages to be derived from hostilities with those which a treaty with the Haytian Government might afford, Were not M. de Villele governed by the influence of the Court, he would doubtless prefer a treaty by which he might sell independence to the Blacks at a high price, to a war which will probably terminate in his downfall. He has good sense enough to perceive that a war with the Haytians will not be an ordinary war; that it is not merely by appointing Prefects, Judges, Military Commanders, or Fiscal Agents, that San Domingo is to be subdued; that it will be necessary to exterminate the most vigorous part of the population; that there is no longer any means of distinguishing the Blacks born free, or who were slaves; that the men who were slaves at the time of the revolution must now be aged and decrepit, and useless to their former owners were they to succeed and decrepit, and useless to their former owners were they to succeed in again bringing them under the yoke; that supposing the island conquered, and the population replunged into slavery, the colonists would find it difficult to come to an understanding as to the distribution of the Blacks in consequence of the marriages and mixture of classes which have taken place; and, finanlly, that the conquest of the soil without the preservation of capitals and labourers to work it, would be of no use; for as the slave-trade is abolished, the colonists would have no means of cultivating their estates.

Powerful, however, as these considerations cannot fail to be in the eyes of M. de Villele, they are disregarded by the courtiers. They imagine that the advantages of war are immediate, and may be turned exclusively to their profit: that the evils are remote, and can only be felt by the public whom they laugh at, by the ministers, for whom they care not a straw, and by the Blacks whom they detest. In the mean time, they have had sufficient power to cause the negotiation to be broken off; and our frigates are now manœuvring, and our soldiers brushing up their arms, until the moment when some intrigue, or the influence of some Marchioness, shall decide whether we are to have peace or war---whether we are to exterminate the Blacks of St. Domingo, or the Whites of South America.

The monotony of our discussions on the corruption of our journalists and placemen has been partially relieved by some appointment, in which the public take much interest, and by the honours paid to M. de la Fayette by the Republic of the United States. The city of Paris having to return a Deputy, three candidates offered themselves. The Liberal opposition supported M. Dupont de l'Eure, who obtained 622 votes; the Ministerial candidate, M. Lebrun, had 553 votes; and the Ultra candidate, M. Delalot, 22 votes. Thus in Paris the Liberals are to the Ultras as 622 to 22. The proportion is nearly the same in most of the towns of France. You may judge, then, of the degree of popularity enjoyed by Chateaubriand, and of the extent of his influence.

Our Ministers do not confine themselves to the returning of Deputies, they also claim the right of giving their credentials to men of learning or science. They are as active and zealous in the management of the academical elections as in those of the Deputies. They have, however, more success in the former than in the latter. The academicians, who had two members to elect, have proved themselves more docile than the Parisian electors. Each party had a candidate ---viz. for the Ultras, a dignitary of the church, the Archbishop of Paris; for the Liberals, a poet, who has sung of independence and liberty; and for the Ministers, another poet, who contrives to have no political opinions. As might be expected, the first and the last were chosen.

In proportion as we revert to the forms of Government which preceded the Revolution we resume the customs of the ancient monarchy. The clerical dignitaries and the great courtiers are now, as in the old times, ambitious of the power of distributing literary honours. In order to satisfy a greater number of claimants, it is said to be intended to re-establish the office of "Historiographer of France." Several distinguished writers are prepared to lay claim to it, but they have a rival who will most certainly throw them all in the back ground---namely, the Duke de Doudeauville, Minister of the King's Household, and lately Postmaster-General. The duties to be performed in the latter office give him at least an equal right to the title of Historiographer, as the mandaments of the Archbishop gave him to that of Academician.

Since M. de Chateaubriand has been dismissed from office, he has employed himself in composing memorials on the events which occurred in France during his administration. The desire and the hope of again enjoying Royal favour prevents him from openly publishing his lucubrations; but on the other hand, vanity, vengeance, and the hope of rendering himself necessary by making himself feared, induces him to commit indiscretions which preclude the possibility of any reconciliation with men feeling the slightest respect for public character. At the same time, all his disclosures are of no value to persons who do not allow themselves to be imposed on by appearances. They only serve to confirm what was already known, and to convince all the world that now, as before the Revolution, the most important affairs---even those of war---are entirely dependent on the capacity and the influence of courtiers and favourites.

[*The Times, Aug.* 20.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York papers to the 1st instant have been received by the William Thompson.

The *New York Gazette* of the 1st instant. speaking of the packet ships William Thompson, Howard, and Brighton, all on the point of sailing for Europe, says:—"No one, who does not witness the regular movements of our various lines of packets, can appreciate the feelings excited by them, and so admirably calculated to promote the facilities of commerce and pleasures of European tours.

American Navy.---The following vessels of war are now equipping for sea with all possible despatch, to wit, North Carolina 74, Captain Rodgers; Constellation 44, Captain Macdo-

nough; Hornett 22, Captain Kennedy; Ontario 22, Captain Nicholson; Shark 12, Lieutenant Stevens; Porpoise 12 Lieutenant Skinner; storeship Decoy, Lieutenant Gamble. This number of vessels will, of course, have various destinations; part for the Coast of Africa and the Mediterranean, and others for the West Indies, and the line of battle ship possibly for the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of South America. The political state of the Brazils, and that of Peru, are far from being settled or satisfactory; and it can do no harm that the flag of the United States should be shown in the seas contiguous to those countries, and particularly under the guidance of such an officer as Captain Rodgers.---*American.*

Mr. Lancaster, the celebrated teacher, arrived at the city of Caracas, in Colombia, on the 29th of May.

The editor of the *Baltimore Federal Gazette* states, that he has received "intelligence of a very agreeable nature relative to Mexico, which had recently put on a calm and settled appearance; the passions which had for some time agitated the country having been materially if not wholly tranquillized, and the asperities of party fined down and softened. The general government had become more fixed and powerful, and its administration had been placed in the hands of men distinguished for learning, talent, energy, and a resolute hostility to Spanish domination." This does not offer a very flattering prospect for Iturbide, the self-created Emperor.

South America and Mexico.---These papers contain news from Buenos Ayres to May 5. A Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States had arrived there, and a representative of the Brazils, of equal rank, was to be sent to Washington. A Consul General, from Great Britain, had also arrived, and an officer, of equal rank, had been appointed to proceed to Great Britain. The Government was exerting itself to re-establish a National Congress, and, it was expected, with success. The Court of Brazil still refused to restore the province of Monte Video. The Message of the Executive, which relates these facts, states, that the King of Spain has refused to acknowledge the treaty of independence negociated with the constitutional government of Spain. It gives a favourable view of agriculture, commerce, education, &c. &c.

Demerara &c.---The Governor of this colony (say accounts to 13th June) had issued a proclamation, repealing, at the command of His Majesty, the tax of ten guilders per annum, heretofore levied upon every free woman of colour, and paid into the Colonial treasury. This is the first time we ever heard that amongst other iniquities of the West Indies, a tax has been levied upon women, apparently for the mere enjoyment of their freedom. Whether the free men of colour pay a similar tax we are not informed, but the impost which ministers have, no doubt justly, repealed, is a refinement in the art of finance, which far outdoes all the plausibilities of European Exchequers, and is worthy of a land of slavery.

MONDAY, AUG. 2.

Last night the Paris journals of Friday arrived. The *Journal des Debats* alludes to the report that the Holy Allies intend to assist Ferdinand in resuming his authority in America, and regards it as exaggerated; but seems to give credit to another which is not much less extravagant. It is stated that the Emperor Alexander wishes a mission to be sent by the Allied Powers to the Americans, to promise them an Amnesty, guaranteed by all Europe, if they will quietly replace themselves under the sceptre of Ferdinand!--- The action against the *Quotidienne*, for publishing the Archbishop of Toulouse's letter, commenced on Thursday before the Court of Correctional Police. M. Michaud, the responsible editor, it appears, means to allow judgment to pass by default. He did not come into court, and his counsel did not plead. The requisitory or charge was then read, and in conclusion the Crown lawyer prayed for a very moderate penalty, only a fine of 30 francs. The Court, however, taking time to consider the judgment, postponed the proceeding to Thursday next.

The Examiner.

Greece.—The *Globe and Traveller*, after remarking, according to Dutch papers, that the conferences at St. Petersburg on the affairs of Greece, had ended in nothing,—draws the following pleasing account of the state of that interesting country:—"Every body who has attended to the concerns of Greece, knows that all danger to its independence from the Turks is at an end. The efforts of the Porte, though renewed, like those of a dying animal, by fits and starts, are also like them becoming feebler and feebler. Greece is, in fact, in such a state, that even a civilized and skilful enemy would find considerable difficulty in subduing it. The people have accustomed themselves to the successive irruptions of the Turks. They remove or destroy all the property in the valleys, and betake themselves to the mountains, where they are not easily assailable by any troops, and quite safe against the mounted or petticoated Mussulmen from Asia. The invading armies soon feel want; the cavalry, of which they principally consist, are first dismounted, the horses dying for want of forage; the bad and insufficient provisions soon after affect the men; and by the time they think it wise to retreat, they are helpless as flies on a frosty day, and are destroyed in detail without danger to their enemies. It was in this way that the great army which entered the Morea in 1822 was destroyed, without an engagement that deserved any other name than that of a skirmish."

EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIENTAL HERALD FOR AUGUST.

We have not heard any thing decisive on the subject of the intended changes in the Governorships of Madras and Bombay. Sir William A'Court is said to have been proposed by Ministers for the latter Presidency; but nothing is yet finally determined on. The resolution formerly attributed to the Cabinet, of never again appointing a civil servant of the Company to be a Governor in India, is confidently repeated: though many still doubt its sincerity. Indeed, in direct opposition to this rule, it is asserted that Mr. Adam is to have the Government of Madras.

Indian Directors.—Nothing new has occurred since our last, among the members of the Direction. Certain rumours are afloat as to the possibility of a new candidate offering himself at the next vacancy.

Indian Press.—We are happy to state, that the leading Journals of England begin to feel and express an interest on the subject of the Indian Press; and that through their powerful agency the minds of our statesmen are likely to be opened to the great importance of this subject, before the next meeting of Parliament. Among the London daily prints, the Globe and Traveller has taken a decided lead in its attention to Indian affairs generally, and to the freedom of its Press in particular. On this subject, also, the Times has spoken powerfully, and its advocacy is of the highest importance. The Morning Chronicle, whenever it has expressed itself on the question, has always reprobated the late restrictions, and the British Press has recently joined in this view, while the Examiner has frequently and happily exposed their absurdity. Among the provincial papers of England, to whom India is indebted for the great sympathy in her improvement, may be named, the Edinburgh Scotsman, Glasgow Free Press and Chronicle, Manchester Guardian, Liverpool, Leeds, Tyne, and Bristol Mercuries, with others perhaps which have not fallen under our notice. It will be gratifying to our Indian readers to learn even the fact of some interest being excited. In a subsequent Number, we may perhaps collect a few of the scattered notices that have appeared in these papers, for preservation and reference, as well as for immediate perusal.

Punishment of Seamen.—A verdict of damages has been given in the Court of Admiralty against Captain Mahon of the Agincourt, an Indian free trader, for severity of punishment towards one of his men. The state of the law on this subject is extremely defective; but the unnecessary cruelty exercised by commanders over those subject to their rule requires still more correction; and we therefore rejoice when all severities are visited with the sentence of the law.

Benefits of Free Trade.---The East India Company pay to their ships to and from China 22*l.* to 27*l.* per ton for the voyage. The Moffatt and Juliana, two teak built ships, have recently been chartered under the new Act of Parliament to China, and back to the British settlements in North America, with teas, &c. at 10*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and 10*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton register for the voyage.

Steam Navigation to India.---Considerable interest has been excited by the hope of effecting a steam navigation to India, and the efforts made for the purpose have met with considerable support. A prospectus has been issued by Captain Johnson (not Lieutenant Johnson of the Navy, who is exerting himself in India) for the furtherance of this undertaking---but we refer our readers generally to an article in the first Number of the Oriental Herald for our own opinions on this subject.

Oriental Club.---This Institution has been recently opened in Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. The building selected for this establishment is the spacious mansion, No. 16, lately occupied by his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The staircase opens into a number of apartments on the first floor, the two principal of which are appropriated to the public dining-room and the reading-room. These rooms, from the centres of which are suspended two beautiful lustres, are finished in a style which shows that a due attention to convenience as well as splendour has not been disregarded. On the second floor are also a number of apartments, fitted up in the same style, some of which are to be appropriated for the use of those who may prefer privacy in entertaining their friends. The admission is confined to those who have travelled or resided in Asia, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, in Egypt, or at Constantinople, or whose official situations connect them with the administration of our Eastern Government abroad or at home, or who are members of the Royal Asiatic Society; and the number is at present limited to 800. The object of this Club is the same with those already established at the west end of the town, and from the cheapness of their dinners, and the excellence of their wines, beside the advantage of a pleasant and select Society, they are likely to interfere with the interests of Coffee-houses. The entrance money is fifteen guineas, and the annual subscription six. When for so small a consideration a bachelor can almost make this splendid building his residence, while he has the opportunity of obtaining a breakfast for 1s. 6d. and an excellent dinner for half a crown; he will have but little temptation to live at a Hotel or a Tavern.

Tea Monopoly.—The account delivered to Parliament by the East India Company, furnishing the *prime* cost of tea, and which has been published in the public prints, has made a deep impression in the country. Great complaints are made by the tea-dealers that the East India Company do not put up for sale a *sufficient quantity* to meet the *demand* of the rapid increase of the population of the country. At Norwich, Nottingham, and many other places, we know it is determined to petition Parliament to compel the Company to give a supply equal to the demand. The great part of the consumption of tea in these towns is in *green tea*; and in consequence of the GREAT DECREASE in the *quantity* of this *article*, the very same tea which sold at the March sale at 7s. 3d. per lb. with the duty, sold five years back at 5s. 3d.; thus proving at once that it is the SHORT supply which makes the price so enormous to the public, and this on an article now deemed a necessary of life.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE FOR JULY 31st.

HAWKINS' MEMOIRS.—(*Concluding Notice.*)

As there is no distinct chain of connexion in Miss Hawkins' volumes, we resume them without a link.

The excuse for a number of rather uninteresting matters is here made, when Miss H. says:

"One of the greatest pleasures which I hoped to find in putting together these volumes, was that they might afford me opportunity of preserving the memory of persons, not of sufficient importance to find a place in history, and not addicted to pursuits which could place them in any class of biography, but still claiming remembrance for private worth; dear to me from the sense of obligation; or exhibiting singularities of character which it is amusing to contemplate," &c.

The beginning of the second volume is occupied with the history of a class of persons, which is not usual in female penmanship; but as a lady does give us the memoirs of the courtezans of the day, we suppose we may without offence illustrate this portion of her work by a relation which connects one of them (the celebrated Mrs. Robinson,) with the Fine Arts in an extraordinary manner—

"I was (says Miss H) going to speak, and let no one fear. I will tell all or half that I know, of the Perdita of her day, who attracted our notice very early in her career, by residing in the same street with us. One such lady had before graced our neighbourhood, but it was not till a very extraordinary equipage was seen wheeling about the street, that the politeness of *her* husband was manifest.

"Our Perdita set off at a different rate. She too, indeed, had a husband, and she had a mother, and a young child! all living with her! She was unquestionably very beautiful, but more so in face than figure; and as she proceeded in her course, she acquired a remarkable facility in adapting her deportment to her dress. When she was to be seen daily in St. James's Street and Pall Mall, even in her chariot this variation was striking. To-day she was a *paysanne*, with her straw hat tied at the back of her head, looking as if too new to what she passed, to know what she looked at. Yesterday she, perhaps had been the dressed *belle* of Hyde Park, trimmed, powdered, patched, painted to the utmost power of rouge and white lead; to-morrow, she would be the cravatted Amazon of the riding house: but be she what she might, the hats of the fashionable promenaders swept the ground as she passed.

"But, in her outset "the style' was a high phaeton, in which she was driven by the favoured of the day, three candidates and her husband were outriders; and this in the face of the congregations turning out of places of worship.

"She has written works of genius, and her own Memoirs; but I once heard more of her than is told there, and, I believe, from good authority, as it was from a lady, whose brother was employed to save her husband from the effects of his own misconduct. He was, as, alas! is too often to be alleged in mitigation of profligacy, the natural son of a man of rank, and bred to the law, but idle and dissipated. These qualities soon brought him to the goal at which they seem to aim, the King's Bench Prison, whither his father remitted to him, by the hand of the gentleman to whom I allude, a guinea a week. Employment in writing was also offered him; and he might, by these means, have retrieved his circumstances; but he would do nothing. In this depth of misery, his wife was eminently meritorious; she had her child to attend to, she did all the work of their apartments, she even scoured the stairs and accepted the writing and the pay which he had refused!

"About the year 1778, she appeared on the stage, and gained, from the character in which she charmed, the name of 'Perdita.' She then started in one of the new streets of Mary-la-bonne, and was in her altitude. Afterward, when a little in the wane, she resided under protection in Berkeley Square, and appeared to guests as mistress of the house, as well as of its master. Her manners and conversation were said, by those invited, to want refinement and decorum.

"She now, in the hope of an aristocratic establishment, would have bribed her husband largely to renounce her; but in both schemes she was foiled. - - -

"Connected with the atrocious publicity of these proceedings, was the deplorable ruin of one of the most promising artists that ever graced this country. This was Sherwin the engraver, whom a benevolent patron brought out of the woods of Sussex, where he followed his father's occupation of cutting pegs for ships. Through this medium, he was placed with Bartolozzi; and while under his instruction, astonished the world of taste by his exquisite engraving of what is called 'the Marlborough gem.' He then came forward, but in an irregular way, not at all indicating a disposition to sit down industriously to his own branch of the graphic art; but taking an expensive house in St. James's Street, where his attention was every other minute claimed by equipages and eccentricities, he went into a desultory variety of drawing, painting, and engraving, in which any one acquainted with the slow progress of the graver, may guess which most occupied him.

"Generous and kind-hearted to the utmost, no sooner did the prospect of success encourage him, than he called up his relations, made gentlemen of them, and tried to associate them in his credit.*

"He now became at once the fashion, and fashion's assiduous votary. Scarlet and nankeen was the spring *costume* of the men of *ton*; and I have heard from one who was at that time his pupil, that he had had four scarlet coats made for him, before he could obtain the colour that satisfied his *artist-eye*. Fortunately he had, I believe, as many brothers as rejected coats.

"He now projected his picture of the Finding of Moses; and somehow or other there was a little Moses ready found for the purpose, and with nearly as much of whisper and caution as that which attended on the birth of his original. A sketch was made of the subject, which certainly was in a very masterly style, and to which Sir J. H. paid great attention as it proceeded. Our eldest princess was to sit for the Egyptian princess; and, as I heard Sherwin say, he intended to have portraits of all the beauties of the day for her attendants. The scheme brought with it its own hindrances; to see the picture in its progress, to see themselves and one another, the women of fashion were in Sherwin's drawing-room from two to four daily; and the *cortége* of *beaux* may be conjectured. Horses and grooms were cooling before the door; carriages stopped the passage of the street; and the narrow staircase ill sufficed for the number that waited the cautious descent or the laborious ascent of others. The wit of *that* time would have furnished a complimentary allusion to the vision of the patriarch. The then young Duchess of R——, queen of beauty! but of manners the most chastised; her graceful grace of 'Deva;' Lady Jersey, newly returned from Paris where her lord and herself had obtained the distinguished title of 'the English couple!' the Waldegraves, daughters of a mother still retaining the traces of almost unrivalled beauty, forgotten, even in its prime, by herself, while engaged in conjugal duties the most cruelly demanding; and many others, were there, who claimed places, or were solicited to accept them.*

"Under such patronage, Sherwin used to brag, that in the course of a spring-morning, all the beauty and fashion in London, from five to twenty-five, was to be seen in his painting-room. The picture went on accordingly.

"But alas! into this national groupe, there was no admission for 'the Perdita.' She felt the exclusion and to atone for it to herself, she frequented Sherwin's painting-room at other hours, to help him off with his time; consulting him not only on a portrait of herself, but on circumstances still less connected with the art of engraving; of which indeed Sherwin himself seemed to have lost all sight. She was then a star, but of the second magnitude; had been transferred downward, to her great mortification, and was catching at reeds to support her. Her chariot had been set out in the best style, and she had opened to Sherwin all the plan of the pretty basket of five round flowers, which surmounted the rose, wreath disposed into M. R.; she had brought him to confess, that, *at a distance*, this basket *did* deceive the eye into the notion of a five-pearled coronet; but now she meditated something more striking; a *vis-a-vis*, the seatcloth of which should cost as much as the former carriage. In this consultation was interwoven that of the character in which she would be painted; she chose, and not without weighty consideration, the Abra of Solomon kneeling at the feet of her master! But who should be the idolatrous prince? Sherwin told me he could guess the scheme, but not choosing to further it, he proposed the *secondary dominant*;—he said it was impossible to express the indignation with which she repelled the substitution. 'Kneel to *him*?' said she, 'I will die first.' *This* picture proceeded not at all, but it served to talk about; and invitations to dinner kept her alive in the attention of the artist.

"But both were westering. The expectation of an heir to the noble house of Cavendish, quite overset his equanimity. In his devotion to it, on its being announced to him, he fired pistols out at his windows half the night, and half drowned his pupils, for, sad to say! he *had* pupils, in punch.

"These excesses, which had at first but *slight* cause, soon recurred without *any*; and, from habit, he would keep vigils to atone for lost time; and then, instead of the slowpaced graver, the rapid crayon was called forth; and to supply the exigencies of the hour, he would sketch, in the finest style, heads which royal munificence converted into gold. But this could not hold out long: 'the sabbath shone no sabbath-day to

* "In his imperfectly finished engraving of the Deserted Village, he is said to have introduced the portrait of his father, who was in himself a fine old man. Sherwin was much amused when the rusticity which he himself had quitted with the woods, was brought to his recollection by one of his brothers, a lad, putting his fingers into a dish of potatoes to help himself. The old man, whose sagacity had shown him that manners change with countries corrected him *sotto voce* by saying,' Moosn't grabble yer han " moong the tahtoes *here*,'

" * It is melancholy to reflect, that of these personages I can recollect but three surviving. Our princess, and the first named duchess are two. I think, beside the then Lady Craven, and am doubtful whether she was one, there is no other. If it is true that the lady to whom the name of Isabel belongs, on hearing a gentleman repeat, 'Isabel is a belle,' answered, '*Was* a belle,' it discovers a *grace* of which nothing can rob her."

his young men; their incessant toil was to assist the funds required by thoughtless expense; his admirers shook their heads; he went into an eclipse; he bound himself to work for a printseller; and, after the usual gradations of fortunes, health, and spirits all broken, he expired, forlorn and comfortless, in a poor apartment of a public inn, in Oxford Street!"*

From this biographical episode we return to the pleasantries; and if in arranging them

From curious order we do swerve.
'Tis that herself [the writer] does none observe.

"The disposition to write in rhyme, does not in the least prove the power to do it. When my father had written the cantatas which were set to music by Mr. Stanley, he employed a man to make the fair copy of them, and his transcriber was so pleased with them, that he not only commended them, but tried his powers in the same way. He told his employer that he too could now write cantatas, and asked him to hear a part of one. Four lines my father, even at the distance of many years, remembered: but I must preface them by saying that the poet was clerk to an attorney, and in a litigation between two brothers, was suspected of having given such information to the defendant, as enabled him to elude the law: to him, therefore, whom he had injured, he addressed the cantata in which these lines were to be found:

'Some say I did not use thee well,
In fav'ring of thy brother Barlow;
But since all that is past and gone,
I'll drink thy health now at the Harrow.'

Telling this to Captain Gostling, he requited me by this anecdote:---

"'Bermudas poetry,' is an expression almost proverbial in some parts of America. Its origin is this:--- it was agreed by a party dining at a tavern in Bermudas, of which place it is said that no native knows what is metre or rhyme, that every one should try to redeem the credit of the country, and that the worst poet of them should pay the reckoning. The palm of demerit was obtained by this couplet---

'Here she comes, and walks along,
A faithful friend is hard to find.'

"I know not whence my father got the lines descriptive of the landing of Æneas,—

'And so without any more *ands* and *ifs*,
He jumped from off the rocks on to the cliffs,'

or who proposed the amended reading,—

'And so without any more *ifs* and *ands*,
He jump'd from off the cliffs on to the sands.'

"---Dr. Balthazar Regis, formerly one of the dignitaries of the church of Canterbury, was perhaps as credulous a man as ever existed. He had a brother-in law of the name of Morrice, who delighted in telling him marvellous tales, which the Doctor would swallow and repeat without the least hesitation, vouching all he said on the authority of his brother *Moreece*, as he, being a Swiss, called him. He one day, in the hearing of Captain Gostling, told the following *pretty* story. 'My brother *Moreece* has a fish-pond, and all on a sudden the fish were gone; they dragged the pond and afterwards drained it, but not one fish was to be found. At last my brother ordered his men to dig into the mud, and when they had dug a great depth, they perceived a smoke. Digging farther, the smoke increased till they came to a chimney and the roof of a house; they untiled it, and in the room below found a little old man and woman broiling the very last fish; and if my brother *Moreece* had not discovered them, and taken them to his own house, they must have been starved."

This is a *tickler*; but our readers must swallow some more.

"Some officers riding together, came nearly up with a common acquaintance, an Irishman. They stopt to lay a wager, that the first word he uttered would contain an Hibernian blunder. Accordingly one of the company rode up to him to make the experiment. 'You are well overtaken,' said he to the Irishman. 'The same to you,' said Teague; and thus decided the wager.---

"When Lord Ranelagh was paymaster of the forces, there was a very awkward deficiency in his accounts. Some officious person whispered it to the King, that it was more than probable it was occasioned by the expensive building the Earl was then carrying on at Chelsea. The King told Lord R. what had been hinted. 'Will your Majesty be so good,' replied he, 'as to tell the next person that says so, that this is impossible because not a farthing of the money I am laying out there is yet paid.'---

"The celebrated Lord Ligonier used to dislike very much the visits of Colonel Broome; and finding them very frequent, and that the Colonel would take no common hint, he adopted the following method. When he wanted him gone, he would beat on the wainscot, with the ends of his fingers, that species of military march which every soldier knows as a signal to retreat; and the scheme succeeded.---

"The Rev. Mr. Gostling (the Captain's father) dined once in company with Mr. Colebrooke (the father of Sir George,) where was a haunch of venison. Mr. Colebrooke, perceiving that his reverend neighbour ate with all the keenness of an *amateur*, said, after remarking him for some time, 'What would I give, Sir, for your stomach!' 'It is at your service at any time,' replied the Minor-Canon. 'Then I dress a haunch on Thursday,' answered Mr. C.---

"A stranger visiting Greenwich Hospital, saw a pensioner in a yellow coat, which is the punishment for disorderly behaviour. Surprised at the singularity of the man's appearance, he asked him what it meant. 'O, Sir,' replied the fellow, 'we who wear yellow coats are the music, and it is *I* who play the *first fiddle*.'---

"To a son of Mr. Langton I am indebted for the recollection, that in hearing a Frenchman describe the diversion of wolf-hunting, the loud repetition of the words, '*Au loup*,' used to animate the dogs, seemed to him to have been imitated in our 'Holloo!'---

"I can only *hint* at what I have heard an Ayrshire friend describe as common to *his* country folk. In their hospitality, they invite a newly arrived guest to come *into*, and not, as we 'Southrons' *coldly* do, merely *to*, the fire to warm yourself; they advise you, not to sit *upon*, instead of *near*, the door; and to change your *feet*, not your *shoes*, in danger of damp; and enquire if you will have your *head*, not your *hair*, cut.---

"Old Mr. Grove, the table-decker at St. James's, used, as long as he was able, to walk round the Park every day. Dr. Barnard, then a chaplain, met him accidentally in the Mall: 'So, Master Grove,' said he, 'why you look vastly well: do you continue to take your usual walk?' 'No, Sir,' replied the old man: 'I cannot do so much now; I cannot get round the Park; but I will tell you what I do instead,---I go half round and back,---

"When Alderman Gill died, his wife ordered the undertaker to inform the court of Aldermen of the event. He wrote to this effect,---'I am desired to inform the court of Aldermen, Mr. Alderman Gill died last night, by order of Mrs. Gill.'---

"A stranger travelling in Scotland was invited to the table of the family of Blair of Blair; and not at all acquainted with the usages of Scotland, he asked a young lady of the name and family, 'Have you been long here? The anger of Blair of Blair, in being thus, to *his* feelings, insulted on his own ground, was original. He wrote to the West Indies, 'The fellow had the impudence to ask if we had been long here!'---

"A family in Edinburgh, not keeping a footman, engaged a highlander to serve them during a visit from a man of fashion. Dinner having waited an unreasonable time one day for the guest, Duncan was sent to his room to inform him that it was on the table. But he not coming, Duncan was sent again: still they waited, and the Lady at last said to the man, 'What can the gentleman be doing?' 'Please ye, Madam,' said Duncan, 'the gentleman was only sharpening his teeth.'---

"Not without humour is a circumstance of recent occurrence. A very sensible mother was endeavouring to impress on the minds and memories of two children, one six, the other four, a well known story, in which the sage maxim, 'Pause before you act,' was inculcated. The elder quickly comprehended the relation between the tale and the [redacted] but the younger, who laboured under the disadvantage of having been born-abroad, though very attentive, gave no proof of comprehending what had been said. The next morning, however, removed all doubt, when her little auditor was heard repeating the precept; but looking round to discover what had brought it into recollection, my friend saw the child playing with the cat, and whetting one of its feet against the other, as the action appropriate to the injunction, 'Paws before you act.'---

"Of the politeness of a common servant-girl at a little inn, in a very obscure part of Ireland, this is a proof:—They asked how it happened that the house was so full, it not being assize-time. She replied, 'I suppose I must not say it is the goodness of the house, therefore it must be the goodness of the gentlemen.'

"The three following anecdotes I owe to a deceased Barrister:---

"When Serjeant P——, who had a remarkably long nose, was once thrown from his horse on the road, a countryman coming up, and seeing he had fallen on his face, looked earnestly at him as he helped him to rise, and enquired if he was not hurt. On the Serjeant's replying in the negative, the fellow grinned, and said, 'Then your *ploughshare* saved you, Sir.'

"When Lord Thurlow was Chancellor, he was, at the commencement of the long vacation, quitting the court without taking the usual leave of the Bar. A young Counsel perceiving this, when they were all standing up in expectation, said, 'He might at least have said (what a female pen revolts from repeating) D—ye.' Thurlow certainly heard it, and returned to make his bow.

"A very little man with no business at the bar, having taken the utmost pains to make the judge attend to a motion which he had to make, and failing in several attempts, Jekyll, looking up at the bench, said, '*De minimis non curat lex*.'

"When Mr. John Yorke was preparing for the settlement of his only child, an accomplished, elegant young woman, by her marriage with Mr. Pole *Carew*, he accounted for calling the family-name *Carey*, by referring to a time when there were in the House of Commons two members of the names of Walter Carew, Much embarrasment having arisen from this, another member proposed calling one Carew and the other Carey; 'And then,' said he, 'we shall have no more confusion between What care-*I*? and What care-*you*?'

"When that vacancy happened on the Exchequer Bench, which was afterwards filled by Mr. Adams, the ministry could not agree among themselves whom to appoint. It was debated in council, the king, George II., being present; and the dispute grew very warm, when His Majesty put an end to the contest by calling out in broken English, 'I will have none of dese, give me de man wid *de dying speech*, meaning Adams, who was then recorder of London, and whose business it therefore was, to make the report to His Majesty of the convicts under sentence of death.

"In the year 1745, when the Scots rebellion threatened most formidably, Herring, then Archbishop of York, resolved, in case of extremity, to take arms himself and oppose the progress of the rebels. His avowing this intention gave occasion to orator Henley to nickname him---*a red herring*."

"* The picture of the Finding of Moses was at length finished *in some sort*, and the engraving from it was *somehow* completed. In addition to all the distraction of mind already mentioned, he began many things on the feeling of the moment, which he never finished; one was the Death of Lord Chatham: another was the Relief of Gibraltar."

To this mass of anecdotes and loose ware picked out in the way we have tried, not so much to do justice to the author as to enliven our *Gazette*, we shall only subjoin one short extract more. Miss H. states the circumstances on the authority of a female friend---

"Living much in the northern counties, she obtained for me this curious fact. The 'Miss Jenny' of the 'Journey to London' was Miss Lowe, of Locks, in Derbyshire. The journey was real, as was the adventure, with a person described as 'Count Basset.' In the latter part of her life, the lady used to speak very frankly on the subject of her imprudence and her escape from the consequences of it; and doing so, long after her marriage, when Cibber was at her table, she soon after saw herself represented on the stage,---a breach of hospitality and good faith never forgiven by her family.

"When I had written this, I was very much at a loss to make it consistent with what I knew to be fact, that it was Vanburgh who wrote the Journey to London;' bnt a little trouble of search and enquiry set the matter right. Vanburgh had not completed the play when he died. Cibber took it up, and united with it that perfectly irrelative part, 'The Provoked Husband.' And whoever examines the Dramatis Personæ of both, will find the difference so great, as to allow the credit of this perfidious deed to rest with Cibber. Foote was guilty of the same sort of offence against society, in his farce of 'The Author, in which he caricatures a gentleman who had received him as his guest.

"The 'Lady Grace' of 'The Provoked Husband' was Lady Betty Cecil, afterwads Lady Elizabeth Chaplin. She was of the Exeter family, and had been a beauty; but the small-pox had rendered her plain, a misfortune which she bore with such meritorious submission, as to procure her universal love and esteem."

And with this cento we must conclude. We have already expressed our opinion of the work. It contains much of egotism of a not disagreeable kind; some sore personalities; some opinions which seem to us to be utterly unsupportable; and not a few jokes as old as the lovers of antiquity could wish. But it is also full of that gossiping *Montagne-ish* spirit which is calculated to render it popular; and at this per[illegible] of watering-place visiting (we speak from experience) it is a nice book for the carriage pocket, the seashore, the miserable wet morning, and the hour of *ennui* before dinner or wherever it occurs.

TRAVELS IN NUBIA.

Second Letter from Baron Edward Rüppel, communicated to Baron Von Zach; dated from the Camp, near Kurgos (Nubia,) December 29, 1823.

Before quitting New Dongola, towards the middle of November, I wrote my last letter, in which I communicated to you the plan of my journey for the next eight months. I have safely arrived in the environs of the island of Kurgos, the position of which you will find on Burn's chart of the Nile, under the 17th degree of latitude. But here I find terrible obstacles to the execution of my plans. Some months after the assasination of Ismael Pacha, which had been committed in this neighbourhood, Mehemet Bey, governor of Kordofan, was appointed Generalissimo of the Army in conjunction with Mehamet Aly Pacha, to avenge the death of his son. This sanguinary chief has but too well executed the orders he had received; above fifty thousand men were massacred by his troops! For this year past he has amused himself in traversing the provinces, plundering and burning every thing, killing the adult male population, and carrying off the women and children, as slaves. All who can escape, seek refuge in the mountains: but these unhappy people are pursued even into these retreats, and but a short time ago a number of them were so surrounded that they were forced to surrender at discretion. Provisions were scarce, and in three days about two housand of the miserable creatures perished of hunger!

All this country is reduced to a state of despair. The people think only of revenge and extermination. The inhabitants of the bank of the Nile who have fled into the desert, make frequent excursions into their ancient abodes, where they have good spies; all the communications by land are in consequence entirely interrupted: a body of fifty horsemen scarcely think themselves secure. All intercourse with Barber, Sennaar, and Bahher Abbiah (Bahar Abiad or White River) is carried on only by water, by means of boats which are all at the disposal of the government and incessantly employed, as the falling of the Nile prevents the use of large barks. On my arrival here, I immediately discovered that it was utterly impossible to travel any farther on camels. I could not even go to the distance of two leagues from this camp, without running the risk of being assassinated. To complete my misfortune, I have not met Mehemet Bey: with the main body of his army he has made an excursion along the river Dinder, thirty-five days' journey from this place, and there is no hope of his returning in less than two months. It is not in the power of his lieutenant here to give me a boat belonging to the government; there is only one, the property of a private person; it is that of the Reis-bashi (superintendent of all the boats.) All these circumstances have much abated my courage, but not overthrown it. After many consultations with Hey, we have agreed on the following plan:—

I have hired the boat of the Reis-baschi for two months, at an enormous price. Hey, the huntsman, two servants, and a slave, will embark in it, and ascend the White River as far as the district of the Shillouk; they will make there an ample collection of all sorts of objects of natural history, which according to all accounts, are very abundant there. Hey is well provided with arms, provisions, and money: I have procured him, among other things, a small cannon carrying a two-pound ball, to defend himself and to hunt the elephant. Thus equipped, he set sail yesterday.

Meantime, I remain here with my camels and the rest of my effects, and shall await the return of Mehemet Bey: when I have delivered him my presents I hope to obtain another bark, with which I shall rejoin Hey, and afterwards proceed with him on the White River as far as Sennaar; for as to the journey to Kordofan, I have entirely renounced it, seeing that it is impossible to succeed, at least at present.

As my personal safety is very precarious, even here, I shall send to-morrow to Abdny Bey, at Dongola, two large cases with collections of natural history, chiefly birds, which we have collected on our journey here and in the environs. Make yourself easy, however, if I or Hey should perish in this place; we have made such arrangements, that I hope these things will, at all events, reach their destination.

My next letter, which you cannot hope to receive in less than two months, will acquaint you with the result, good or bad, of Hey's expedition, respecting which I am not without some uneasiness. If you receive no news of me in five months, you may give up all hope of ever receiving any. As soon as it is possible to move from this place, I will go and see the pyramids, about three leagues off, which I have had before my eyes this month past: on my return, I shall write to Baron Von Zach, and give him an ample detail of all our adventures. &c.

*** This interesting letter, addressed to the merchants at Leghorn, who are agents of Mr. Rüppel, was communicated to Baron Von Zach on the 18th of May; and the long interval which has since transpired might alarm the friends of science, and those of our intrepid traveller, while the loss of three travellers, Bowdich, Gordon, and Belzoni, would excite fresh fears in the minds of the readers of Baron Rüppel's letters. But we must recollect that all Upper Egypt was drawn into rebellion in the spring, by a fanatic who calls himself a prophet, and who pretends to overthrow Mehemet Pacha. This circumstance may have sufficed to delay the arriva[illegible] of more recent intelligence; and it is to be hoped that he has not ventured to return across Upper Egypt, where he would infallibly be taken for an emissary of the Vizir. The most favourable chance was to remain in Nubia. "We trust, (says M. Zach) that Mr. Rüppel's next letter, which we expect with the greatest impatience, will soon dispel all our fears; but, at all events, it is evident that his farther progress will meet with great obstacles, and that he will be able to penetrate into the interior of Africa."

LETTER IV.---THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S.

"Those evening bells,—those evening bells!"
Moore's National Melodies.

There is a delight which those only can appreciate who have felt it, in recalling to one's mind, when cast by fortune upon a strange soil and among strangers, the sights and sounds which were familiar to one's infant days. It is pleasant too, though perhaps, like the praise of one's own friend, rather obtrusive, to snatch those memories from their rest and give them to other ears,---to tinge them with an interest, and bid them live again. When we perceive, likewise, that places and circumstances of real beauty and curiosity remain neglected and unknown for want of "some tongue to give their worthiness a voice," there is a gratification to our human pride in the effort to procure them, even for a space.

A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time
And razure of oblivion.

I shall not in this letter, as in my last, give any thing characteristic---any thing Irish. I will be dull, rather than descend from the elevation I intend to keep; but, in compensation, I will tell you a fine old Story, and if you have but the slightest mingling of poetical feeling in your composition, (and who is there now-a-days that will not pretend to some;)---I promise myself that you shall not be disappointed.

The city of Limerick, though surrounded by some very tolerable demesnes, is sadly deficient in one respect, not an unimportant one in any large town. There is no public walk of any consequence immediately adjoining it. The canal which leads to Dublin is bleak, from its want of trees; and unhealthy, from the low marshy champagne which lies on either side its banks. This however, for want of something better, was for a considerable time the fashionable *promenade*, until the formation of the Military Walk on the western side; to which the beauties of Limerick---(a commodity quite as celebrated, and some malicious wags say, almost as marketable, in an honourable way, as Limerick gloves)---have given, *among themselves*, the witty appellation of the *path to promotion*.

But at the head of this canal, where it divides itself into two branches, which, gradually widening and throwing off their artificial appearance, form a glittering circlet around a small island which is covered with water shrubs---on this spot, I have delightedly reposed in many a sweet sunset---when I loved to seek a glimpse of inspiration in such scenes---to imitate Moore's poetry ---and throw rhymes together, about the rills and hills, and streams and beams, and even and heaven, and fancy I was a genius!---"'Tis gone---'tis gone---'tis gone!" as old Capulet says.

But let us recall it for a moment. Have the compliance to indulge me in a day-dream, and fancy, if you can, that you sit beside me on the bank. We are beyond the hearing of the turmoil and bustle of the town—"the city's voice itself is soft—like solitude's"—and there is a hush around us that is delightful—the beautiful repose of evening. The sun, that but a few

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

minutes since rushed down the west with the speed of a wandering star, pauses ere he shall set upon the very verge of the horizon, and smiles upon his own handiwork—the creation of his fostering fervour.—Hark! one sound alone reaches us here; and how grand and solemn and harmonious in its monotony! These are the great bells of St. Mary's. Their deep toned vibrations undulate so as to produce a sensible effect on the air around us. The peculiar fineness of the sound has been often remarked; but there is an old story connected with their history, which, however I hear them ring out over the silent city, gives a something more than harmony to the peal. I shall merely say, that what I am about to relate is told as a real occurrence, and I consider it so touchingly poetical in itself, that I shall not dare to supply a fictitious name and fictitious circumstances where I have been unable to procure the actual ones.

They were originally brought from Italy; they had been manufactured by a young native (whose name the tradition has not preserved,) and finished after the toil of many years, and he prided himself upon his work. They were subsequently purchased by the prior of a neighbouring convent; and with the profits of this sale, the young Italian procured a little villa, where he had the pleasure of hearing the tolling of his bells from the convent cliff, and of growing old in the bosom of domestic happiness. This however, was not to continue. In some of those broils, whether civil or foreign, which are the undying worm in the peace of a fallen land, the good Italian was a sufferer amongst many. He lost his all; and, after the passing of the storm, found himself preserved alone amid the wreck of fortune, friends, family, and home. The convent in which the bells, the chefs-d'œuvre of his skill, were hung, was razed to the earth, and these last carried away into another land. The unfortunate owner, haunted by his memories, and deserted by his hopes, became a wanderer over Europe. His hair grew grey, and his heart withered, before he again found a home or a friend. In this desolation of spirit, he formed the resolution of seeking the place to which those treasures of his memory had been finally borne. He sailed for Ireland—proceeded up the Shannon;—the vessel anchored in the Pool, near Limerick, and he hired a small boat for the purpose of landing. The city was now before him; and he beheld St. Mary's steeple, lifting its turretted head above the smoke and mist of the Old Town. He sat in the stern, and looked fondly toward it. It was an evening so calm and beautiful, as to remind him of his own native heaven in the sweetest time of the year—the death of the spring. The broad stream appeared like one smooth mirror, and the little vessel glided through it with almost a noiseless expedition. On a sudden, amid the general stillness, the bells tolled from the Cathedral—the rowers rested on their oars, and the vessel went forward with the impulse it had received. The old Italian looked toward the city, crossed his arms on his breast, and lay back in his seat: home, happiness, early recollections, friends, family---all were in the sound, and went with it to his heart. When the rowers looked round, they beheld him with his face still turned toward the Cathedral, but his eyes were closed, and when they landed---they found him cold!

Such are the associations which the ringing of St. Mary's bells bring to my recollection. I do not know how I can better conclude this letter than with the little Melody, of which I have given the line above. It is a good specimen of the peculiar tingling melody of the author's poetry---a quality in which he never has been equalled in his own language, nor exceeded in any other; although, like a great many more of his productions, it has very little merit besides---Why!---you can almost fancy you hear them ringing!---

Those evening bells---those evening bells---
How many a tale their music tells
Of youth and home---and that sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime!

Those pleasant hours have passed away,
And many a heart that then was gay---
Within the tomb now darkly dwells,
And hears no more those evening bells.

And so 't will be when I am gone,
That tuneful peal will still ring on --
When other bards shall walk those dells,
And sing your praise---sweet evening bells!

OSCAR.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NEW MACHINE: AIR INSTEAD OF STEAM.

The public journals have slightly mentioned a new invention of machinery, the moving force of which is to be Air instead of Steam. This may lead to great results, as the agent is susceptible of being produced in so infinitely small a compass. We shall next week direct attention to the subject more at large, but may now say that the principle of the new design is, that a certain quantity of gas being admitted into the cylinder, it is made to inflame by a taper fixed to the cylinder; the piston being lifted at the same instant, and the flame having produced a vacuum, the pressure of the air on the piston-head again forces it down on the head of the cylinder, which gives motion to a lever, or beam and cranks, as in other engines. There being no internal pressure, all risk of explosion is totally avoided in this engine.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The first volume of the complete Works of M. Arnault has appeared at Paris. The Emperor preserved for him a high respect. By his will, made at St. Helena, Napoleon left M. Arnault a hundred thousand francs.

A notice has been issued that in the ensuing winter a Description, in 4to, of the Island of Madeira, by the late Mr. Bowdich, will be published. To which are added a Narrative of Mr, Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his death; Remarks on the Cape De Verd Island; and a Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia, by Mrs. Bowdich.

Sale of the Library of Professor Meermann.—The sale of this celebrated collection of books and MSS. was concluded on the 3d July, after four weeks' continuance. It produced 131,000 florins. A great part of this celebrated library has been purchased by foreign collectors and booksellers, especially English; though a very considerable portion, both of the books and MSS. has been secured for the Royal Library at the Hague, the Royal Institute at Amsterdam, and various academies in Holland. Among the principal purchasers was Baron Van Westreenen Van Tiellandt, nephew of Professor Meermann, who, on this occasion, enriched his extensive library by the acquisition of a great number of rare and important works, especially such as related to the national literature and history; and also of the *Rijmbibel* of Jacob Van Maerlant, a valuable MS. which has never been printed, and is of great importance to the Dutch language, the MS. of the Universal History of Egidius de Roya, dedicated to Bishop David of Burgundy, from the library of that prelate; the Chinese Atlas, drawn in China itself, for M. Witsen, burgomaster of Amsterdam; the original MS. of Grotius' "Comparison of the Athenian, Roman, and Batavian Commonwealths," &c. &c,

Bruce's Abyssinian MSS.—It is stated to us that the valuable MSS, which Bruce (the traveller) brought from Abyssinia, are about to be sent out of this country to adorn a foreign northern library. We hope that this may be prevented by the trustees of our National Literary Institution. These would surely make an important addition to the Library of MSS, in the British Museum.

Literary Gazette, July 31st.

A Steam-boat on a novel construction, which passed through this city on Sunday and Monday last, excited considerable attenion. Her paddles, instead of being fixed on each side, are placed quite at the extremity, so as to occupy nearly the whole width of the stern; and they communicate with the boiler and engine by means of long rods, through more than half the length of the vessel. She appears to have been built at Leicester, and is on her way to Lynn for the purpose of [illegible]ing between that place and Cambridge, the slenderness of her construction allowing her to pass through the narrowest locks, whilst her small draught of water (said to be only 18 inches) is expected by the projectors to ensure her success in the shoal parts of that navigation.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

The late James Watt, Esq.---It is not improbable that the following passage from the celebrated work of M. Dupin, on England, has had some share in causing the late proceeding with regard to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Watt:---"To a citizen of Glasgow belongs the glory of having given to industry one of the greatest impulses known in the history of the arts To the improvements invented by the celebrated Watt it is owing that the steam-engine is become an universal moving power. No invention ever before comprehended, within so small a compass, and at a fourth of the ordinary expense, a power so great, so constant, so regular. In Watt we behold one of the *benefactors* of his country. Yet when I earnestly inquire what brilliant testimony he has received of the national gratitude, my question remains unanswered. It appears that neither king nor ministers, nor parliament, have yet discovered that they owe any thing to the life and memory of one to whom the ancients would have erected statues and altars. The ashes of the player Garrick, repose under the sacred vaults of Westminster, while the ashes of Watt moulder in some obscure nook of some obscure cemetery.

Liverpool Mercury, July 31.

HAPPINESS.

Nor breath of vernal wind,
When unconfined
It sports through emerald leaves and opening flowers;
Nor morning's early note,
When, sweetly mingling, float
The wild grove's choristers' united powers;
Nor bank of haunted stream,
Where oft I dream,
Beneath the waning night, of other days;
While from some turret near
The screech-owl, screaming drear,
Scares the lone echo and the dancing fays;
To me is half so dear,
As when the year
Is crowned with yellow leaves and golden grain;
To sit by cheerful hearth,
Tasting no noisy mirth,
But listening to some heaven-inspired strain,
Then fabled times return,
The tapers burn
Like censers in some holy godhead's shrine,
And every face appears
More consecrate by years,
And wears a loftier look, and more divine.
From heart to heart the lay
Resistless way
Forces, and mirth, or soft imagined woe,
In eager fancy breeds,
As sad or merry deeds
Pass by the soul in light or solemn show.
This life to friendship gives,
Which purer lives
In souls that feel, in common, joys like these;
And years in passing shed
Upon the whitening head,
The wish and the ability to please. BION.

Oriental Herald. Augt. 1824.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE No. 2.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.